CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and Local Business Interests Brings Community Prosperity

THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

VOL. 4, NO. 3 AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935 PRICE 5 CENTS

"Under No Circumstances Must We Be Drawn Into European Conflict"

"MEET POWER WITH POWER TO ASSURE UNION'S SUCCESS"

So Declared Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of U. T. W. of A., at Woolen and Worsted Conference Held in Hartford Last Sunday

Praises Federation for Seeking Agreements With Clothing Workers to Handle No Cloth Not Made Under Union Conditions—Increase in Per Capita Tax Urged to Provide for Additional Field Representatives to Cover Unorganized Centers in Big Membership Drive—Favor Industrial Plan of Unionism.

(Special to The Labor News)

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, meeting in Labor Temple here yesterday voted a three-point program to bring about 100 per cent organization in the industry as a means of forcing the so-called "chain corporation" to recognize the demands made by the United Textile Workers of America.

First, the department passed a resolution creating a board to confer with the union payment work on a relative to a uniform program by which union clothing makers will handle only goods marked with stamps showing that the material was produced under union conditions.

Second, the Federation changed its name from the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the United States, to the Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, in order that textile workers in Canada may join with the organization in the campaign which the delegates plan to launch as soon as the Federation is placed on a permanent basis.

Third, the delegates instructed the executive board to communicate with the various affiliated unions, asking their opinion on an increase in per capita tax in order that additional revenue may be provided for field representatives to be sent into unorganized centers to complete arrangements for united action on the part of all unions.

The delegates also voted to wire the United Textile Workers of America delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, endorsing their action for the establishment of a Labor party and the formation of the industrial plan of unionism.

The meeting was called to order at 1.30 p. m. by President William Dunlap, of Rockville Conn. The Federation deferred action on the creation of new by-laws and constitution until the financial question was settled, in accordance with the set-up proposed.

Credentials filed showed that 276 delegates from 92 local unions from the New England States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were in attendance.

In urging unity of action on the part of the Federation, Vice-President Horace A. Riviere declared that if the program of the woolen and worsted unions was to be a success that we must meet power with power"

"It is these chain corporations that must be made to realize that they are hindering the progress of the textile industry. We must unite their workers and then act against them as a unit. It is the duty of this Federation to prepare now for the time to act. We must raise funds not only to provide for organization, but also for any other emergency that may arise."

Continuing, Vice-President Riviere said that the present is the time to prepare for the future. It is agreed that the woolen and worsted industry is now enjoying and will enjoy the best business in recent years. The workers will be in a better position now to increase their tax payments in order that they may reap the benefits they deserve.

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Federation at Manchester, N. H.

ATTENTION OF ALL UNION MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS CALLED TO NON-UNION CONDITIONS PREVAILING AT KEITH'S

Vigorous Campaign Conducted by Motion Picture Operators' Local 458 Against Theater, and While Management Acknowledges This, Stubbornness of Moguls Delays Settlement—Well Organized Pickets Still on Firing Line.

In these days of sanctions, in which members of the League of Nations are so seriously debating as a means for bringing about a settlement of the war of conquest prosecuted by Italy in Ethiopia, similar means now being taken in Portland to force a local theater to listen to reason, are of particular interest to organized working people friends and sympathizers.

For many years, the proprietors of Keith's Theaters, many of which are operated in the New England States, carried on amicable relations with Motion Picture Operators, Stage Employes Musicians and others employed in their show houses. But a decided change in policies occurred some time ago, which resulted in these playhouses being operated under non-union conditions.

All possible efforts were made by officials of the unions to bring about a settlement of the controversy, but all these failed and as a means of last resort, the theater was declared unfair by Local 458, and later this grievance was endorsed by the Portland Central Labor Union, which organization placed the theater on Labor's "We Don't Patronize" list.

In other words, as the means to be taken by the League of Nations for using the economic power of members against Italy, which has been declared the aggressor in the Ethiopian controversy, is a last effort to cause her to take peaceful means for settling her differences with the little African country, are to be adopted by Motion Picture Operators Local 458 which is asking organized Labor and sympathizers to use their economic power as a means for making the Keith organization realize that Labor in Portland is a strong factor to contend with.

The campaign started against the Keith Theater a month ago, according to J. A Russell, chairman of the union's grievance committee, has been productive of good results but as yet has not been sufficiently effective to cause the owners to seek a settlement. A group of pickets have been on the firing line and according to these, and a check-up conducted by

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President Green, in Vigorous Address to Delegates at Opening Session of Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, Says Labor is Prepared to Say This to Our Government.

LABOR HAS NOT FORGOTTEN TRAGIC LESSON LEARNED IN WORLD WAR AND MANY DISAPPOINTMENTS THAT CAME AS RESULT OF THAT CONFLICT

A. F. of L. Head Declares Labor's Fixed Purpose is to Press Onward for Universal Application of Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week—Country Must Choose Between Maintaining Standing Army of Unemployed or Reduce Number of Working Hours—Says Labor Will Not Be Coerced Into Starting Third Political Party Through Orders From a Foreign Land.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 9 (ILNS) There will be no stopping in the fight of organized labor for the 30-hour week until victory is won, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor told the opening session of the Federation's 55th convention here.

"I feel justified in announcing," he said, "to the world at this time that labor will never stop until it secures the six-hour day and five-day week," Green declared.

Of dictatorships and the European situation, labor's chief said:

"We are disturbed by the war drums in Europe. We believe that the action must be inspired by selfish reasons.

"When dictators are established they soon tire of the consideration of domestic problems and seek new worlds to conquer. Labor is concerned by this terrible threat of world peace.

"Labor as represented through the American Federation of Labor is prepared to say to our government that under no circumstances must we be drawn into European conflict.

"We have not forgotten the tragic lessons learned in the World War and the disappointments that have come as a result of the termination of that great conflict. They are still within our hearts and minds. We shall urge our Government to use its good influences, its good offices, to mediate, to extend a helping hand and to promote peace. But when our Government has discharged its duty in this respect, we feel that it has served fully and completely in the discharge of its obligations."

Labor to Press Forward

In declaring labor's fixed purpose to press onward for the 30-hour week, President Green said:

"It is a conviction with us that those who are displaced through introduction of new methods and improved mechanical equipment and those who are victims of fallacious economic policy can only be reabsorbed in industry through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week. It is upon that basis that we stand.

"In my opinion we will reaffirm in this convention the declaration in favor of the universal application of the six-hour day and the five-day week, and the boats of labor will again go from this convention mobilizing their economic strength in every city, town and village throughout our

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Roosevelt Names Maj. George L. Berry as Industrial Coordinator

President Roosevelt named Major George L. Berry, Division Administrator of the NRA, to the new office of

MAJOR GEORGE L. BERRY

"Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation."

The main duty of Major Berry will be to supervise "conferences of representatives of industry, labor and consumers for consideration of the best means of accelerating industrial recovery, eliminating unemployment and maintaining business and labor standards."

He will also coordinate and report to the President on matters relating to the set-up of the National Recovery Administration and receive and present to the President the voluntary trade agreements which the President in a separate order authorized the Federal Trade Commission to approve.

It was stated that the President selected Major Berry because he believed him to be qualified to consider industrial problems from every angle.

On the Labor side he is a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. On the business side it was stated that he is a business man and farmer in East Tennessee and is chairman of the board of one bank and director of another.

Major Berry has been on the recovery scene in Washington ever since the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed in 1933. He has served as a member of the National Labor Board, the NRA Labor Advisory Board and functioned several times as a mediator under the old NRA code. Some months ago he was made Divisional Administrator of the NRA and a member of the President's Public Works Allotment Board.

Federal Study Brands Co. Unions As Unions Only In Name

Tiny Fraction of Employer-Fostered "Labor" Organizations Have Any Real Independence, Bureau of Labor Statistics Finds—Employers Failed in Attempt to Vaccinate Labor Movement Against Trade Unionism by the Company Unions During NRA.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9 (ILNS)—The worker belonging to a company union has 1.2 per cent chance of becoming a partially free workman at the pleasure of the company. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, after the most searching investigation yet made of this subject, reports that only a tiny trifling proportion of members of company unions have the rights and powers which the Bureau feels are needed for industrial independence.

The standards of "independence" set by the Bureau are both mild and modest. They mean, briefly, that unless the union collects its money from its own members, it is a pensioner on the company. They mean have regular membership meetings, written agreements, contacts with other workers' organizations, and the right to demand arbitration of differences—and get it.

1.2 Per Cent Independent.

Many company union workers have protested that this is too feeble a definition of independence. But of the 530,385 workers found belonging to company unions, only 6,616 had all these privileges, meager though they are. This comes to 1.2 per cent, 12 persons belonging to a company union of every 1,000, in the group of company union members investigated.

The investigation covered 1,935,556 workers employed in 14,725 plants or establishments. Of these, 593 were company union establishments, 4 per cent of the total by number of plants. The 530,388 company union workers studied, however formed 30 per cent of the 1,935,556 workers covered by the survey. Obviously, company unions have been ordained chiefly by the larger corporations, steel, for instance.

Company Unionism Weak

It is pointed out by labor leaders that the survey shows such overwhelming strength for the company union as has been claimed. The utmost efforts of employers in the establishments covered by the survey has left 70 per cent of the workers still outside the company union fold. Also, 97 trade unions were found functioning in the 593 company union establishments.

Going into details, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that of the

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LEGION HEAD FAVORS NECESSARY CHANGES IN FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

In Address at A. F. of L. Convention, Ray Murphy, New Legion Commander, Also Asks Federation to Form United Front With Legion to Fight Communism and All Subversive Influences—Secretary Perkins Says Durable Goods Industries Have Actually Made the Turn.

While political propagandists are shouting their heads off in opposition to changing the Federal Constitution and investing in it the power to believe the century and a half old document should be altered to meet present changed conditions, as unpatriotic and enemies of our government, the American Legion—looked upon as the nation's leading patriotic organization—takes a broad view on this subject, and during the first few days of the American Federation of Labor convention, at Atlantic City last week, made this apparent in remarks by Ray Murphy, its newly-elected president, who in a forceful address, declared the American Legion favors making whatever changes in the Federal Constitution are "needed for the common good."

Up to this writing, the only resolution presented to the convention on this subject is one submitted by delegates representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which requests the A. F. of L. to endorse a change in Article 21, Sections 1 and 2, to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners and employes; to provide for the relief of aged, invalided, sick and unemployed wage earners and employes, in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation, or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employes, or from one or more such sources, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers of the United States.

Section 2. The several States of the several States to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this Article, but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any Act of Congress under this Article."

According to the resolution, the proposed change would remove any danger concerning the constitutional standing of economic welfare and security legislation, such as the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Child Labor Act, Railway Employes Pensions, and many others which have been declared void by the Supreme Court, either as being outside the scope of the Federal Constitution, or as conflicting with the rights of individual States.

Jefferson Man Submits Plan to Avoid Strikes in Textile Plants

Louis Provost Tells Massachusetts Textile Council Delegates, in Holden Town Hall, Contribution of $1.00 A Week From Half-Million Enrolled Members Would Create Huge Fund to Aid U. T. W. of A. in Establishing Competitive Plants and Provide Strikers With Employment.

Holden, Massachusetts, Oct. 14—A way out of present difficulties, which for many years have caused the United Textile Workers Union heaps of troubles, is seen by Louis Provost, Sr., a member of Jefferson Local 2220, and at last Saturday's monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Textile Council, held in Holden Town Hall, Mr. Provost took that occasion to place his plan before that body for consideration.

Mr. Provost's plan is a colossal one, but which, in the minds of a group of delegates who discussed it during the luncheon served by Local 2220 following the meeting, it has much merit, and is worthy of deep consideration.

Under his plan, the half million enrolled members of the United Textile Workers of America would contribute one dollar a week in addition to their regular per capita tax to the national union.

This, Mr. Provost pointed out in the course of his talk, would create within one year the huge sum of $26,000,000 and which would have for its purpose the avoiding of long and costly strikes such as recently occurred in Uxbridge, Woonsocket, Lowell, Pascoag and Putnam, and the recent strike in Webster, in which more than 4,000 men and women were affected.

Would Avoid Strikes

The plan would make it possible to not only avoid such strikes, as with a fund of such proportions would cause employers to hesitate before permitting these to occur, but as a means of protection would not only provide sufficient funds to furnish the necessaries of life during the continuation of such strikes, and better still, would enable the National Union to establish competing plants as a means for providing strikers with employment.

As explained by Mr. Provost, taking for instance, the strike in Webster, where more than 800 employes of the South Village plant of the American Woolen Co. have been employed for more than eight weeks, and those formerly employed in the Slater Mills for more than five months, the National Union, with its 26 million dollar fund, which would grow to 52 million dollars in two years, could provide work for all the unemployed by either purchasing or leasing mills, many of which are located within a few miles of the struck plants.

How to operate these mills, as a means for meeting competition from companies operated by men of long experience in manufacturing and possessing technical and business knowledge, is explained by Mr. Provost, who suggests the plan would be tried on a cooperative basis. People trained in business and technical knowledge of the textile art, he said, are always available, and contended the only obstacle to such a plan would be the

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MAINE TEXTILE COUNCIL DELEGATES DISCUSS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATION MATTERS AT SKOWHEGAN MEETING

Matters of importance concerning economic, political and organization work were discussed at the monthly meeting of the Maine Textile Council, held in Skowhegan last Saturday, and which was followed by a supper and dance, sponsored by the Skowhegan local union, which proved a most enjoyable affair.

While discussions relative to economic and political affairs proved most interesting and educational, paramount in importance was the discussion pertaining to organization activities.

A resume of the month's activities along this line showed good progress had been made, but that a drive on a much wider scope, and which demands the immediate attention of all affiliated locals, is necessary as a means for completely organizing the textile industry in Maine, was suggested.

Delegates representing the newly created Conference Board of local unions whose members are employed in American Woolen Co. plants, reported the action of that body at the meeting held in Providence on October 5th, and expressed confidence that work outlined by the Board would bring good results.

Delegates representing Brunswick Local 2225 reported the strike in their mill had been settled and that while not entirely satisfactory to the union, however, good points had been won, and which, it was felt confident, would prove advantageous to the future of the local union.

Reports of delegates relative to working conditions and the state of employment in the industry, varied somewhat, some reporting steady employment with fairly good conditions, while others lodged complaints regarding discriminations, and attempts on the part of employers to lengthen the working hours and add to the machine loads.

In nearly all instances, however, reports were to the effect that employers demonstrated willingness to confer with union committees and that by this means, numerous grievances are settled through round table conferences—something, it was said, that proved almost impossible prior to establishment of their local unions.

Benefits to be derived from the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act were discussed by several delegates, and it was felt the time is opportune for showing unorganized workers the advantages offered these under the Act.

It is proposed to start an intensive drive with the opening of the Winter months, and to continue this aggressively until good results have been obtained.

The supper and dance tendered by the Skowhegan local proved a most enjoyable affair, and those in charge were recipients of commendable words from the delegates.

The November meeting will be held in Madison on Saturday, Nov. 9th.

President Sends Radio Greeting to A. F. of L.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 9 — President Roosevelt sent to the A. F. of L. convention his "hope and confidence" that the gathering would be "successful and rich in accomplishment."

The President radioed from the Cruiser Houston:

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances will prevent me from attending the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. I request that you express my regret to the convention and that you will convey to them my hope and confidence that your meeting will be successful and rich in accomplishment.

"Roosevelt, U. S. S. Houston."

TRADE RISE RECOVERY SIGN, DELEGATES TOLD BY SECRETARY PERKINS

Word that industry is on the rise was brought to the American Federation of Labor convention by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as the convention swung into its first week of work.

Latest reports of the Department of Labor leave no doubt that the durable goods industries "have actually made the turn," she told the delegates.

Secretary Perkins, who had just returned from the Labor Conference in Asheville, N. C., expressed the opinion that it was highly significant that the durable goods industries were making progress. She cited specifically figures on the construction industry, steel output, automobile machinery and machine tools.

"Take, for example, the machine tool industry, which takes the first step in building up new machinery and equipment to reflect production increase," Miss Perkins said. "The August index of machine tool orders is 125.8, compared with 100 in 1926. The average for the first eight months of this year is 82.5, or nearly double the average for all last year. As a matter of fact, business reported for the eight months is 18 per cent above the 12-month figure for 1934."

Jobs and Wages Rise

While admitting that millions of workers were still idle, Miss Perkins said Labor Department statisticians estimated that more than 4,400,000 who were jobless in March, 1933, had found work in private industry. In the same period, weekly wage payments in the manufacturing industries increased from $75,000,000 to more than $140,000,000, she said.

The Secretary said these were "heartening" and spoke well for the measures instituted by President Roosevelt in an "effort to bring about healthy and substantial recovery."

Miss Perkins referred to the Social Security Act as "one of the most useful single pieces of Federal legislation in the interest of wage earners in the history of the United States."

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PORTLAND

PORTLAND C. L. U. PASSES RESOLUTIONS URGING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO PLACE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT ON QUOTA BASIS

Also Urges State Federation to Organize School Teachers, and Names Committee to Interview Local Stores Where Clothing Made by Sa mFinklestein Co. is Sold—Delegates Manifest Interest in Organizing Drive to be Started by A. F. of L. on December 1st.

Important matters were discussed at the October 2nd meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union. Among these were several resolutions adopted, one in particular being a request to President Roosevelt, urging him to place newsprint paper imported from Canada on a quota basis.

This action is in line with the largely attended conference of locals of Paper Makers, Pulp and Sulphite Workers, and Paper Mill Workers, who met in Rumford during the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, when means were taken to cooperate in placing Maine's paper and pulp industry on a firm basis.

In discussing the resolution, its sponsors compared present conditions of paper mill workers with those prevailing prior to increased foreign importations, and said this situation could only be changed at this time through Presidential action.

Another resolution of importance was that urging the executive board of the Maine State Federation of Labor to start a State-wide campaign for organizing school teachers. A copy of this resolution was ordered sent to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the cooperation of the Federation in this undertaking.

A communication read at the meeting from the Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union, explained the unfair attitude of the Sam Finklestein Co., clothing manufacturers, against organized labor, and a committee was named to interview owners of local stores where this brand of clothing is sold, and explain to them the firm's attitude toward organized working people.

Former President Eaton of the State Federation of Labor and prominently identified with Local 517 of the Carpenters and Joiners, was present at the meeting.

Portland Merchants Revolting Against Fake Advertising

Fake, or unproductive advertising, and how to systematically and properly eliminate it, is one of the burning questions which confront the average merchant and business man today.

A number of merchants of the city of Portland have taken much thought upon this species of commercial holding up and are about to formulate plans for its abolition. Particular attention is called to the out-of-town racketeer who foists his unwanted and unwelcome wares upon his unwilling patrons, sometimes with smooth guile and sometimes with a brash show of the "big stick," of real or imaginary business reprisal.

The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations are also taking an interest in the matter and the result of their deliberations means smaller and slimmer pickings for the bird of passage phoney advertising agent.

To illustrate: It is nothing uncommon for the solicitor of a reputable and well established advertising medium to be coldly treated by a prospective customer for advertising. After hard work the unwilling prospect thaws out sufficiently to tell how he has been gyped in the past and does not mean to be taken in again. Pressed for more details, he will often exhibit a receipt for $10 to $50 for advertising in some defunct or non-existent publication, book or other worthless get-up which never had a cent's worth of merit.

One man frankly said, I subscribed to a mutual benefit organization in Boston. I don't know what it was. I gave the order to get rid of the fellow, he was such a pest.

All this tends to give legitimate advertising a black eye. It hurts the work of the bona fide solicitor and retards business progress.

If the merchants will insist upon the canvasser exhibiting a copy of his advertising medium, examine its general sponsorship and local references, he will seldom be fooled. But to subscribe blindly to an out-of-town and out-of-State advertising medium, without such credentials, is simply paying to be taken in.

Legitimate newspaper advertising is at the head of all other publicity mediums. Everybody likes to read newspapers. As advertising mediums they have no equal; but they do have an endless array of attempted substitutes. Portland is waking up. It is time for other cities to do likewise.

Maine Auto Supply Co.

Presenting the

NEW 1936 ZENITH All-Feature Radio

PRICE $39.95

The new 1936 Zenith Radios incorporate every worthwhile feature. The cabinets are unusually attractive designs—to see them is to marvel at their beauty . . . No matter what your taste may be you will find a suitable Zenith model that you will instantly recognize as a superb radio receiver . . . *See the new 1936 Zeniths*—ask for the radio with the Black Dial.

Everyone . . . Can Use Our Original BUDGET PAY PLAN

No red tape, no delays. Just select what you need and tell us how you can pay.

EASY TERMS

Maine Auto Supply Co.

PREBLE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Progressive Auto Supply Co.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Westbrook Post Office to Be Built Under Union Conditions

Announcement that the M. J. Dyer Co., of Worcester, Mass., had secured the contract to build the Post Office at Westbrook, is an assurance that work will be done under union conditions. According to officials of the Worcester Building Trades Council, the company operates under strictly union conditions, and this means the building will be of union construction throughout.

The Dyer Company, whose bid was $42,347, was the lowest bidder, with the John H. Simonds Company, of Portland, next highest with a bid of $46,816.

Why Union Cigars Are Not Displayed on Show Cases

Trade unionists for many years have wondered why, and have severely criticised drug store owners for not displaying prominently brands of union made cigars on show cases as they do all extensively advertised non-union brands.

The writer, while in a Portland drug store during the week, asked the clerk for a Dexter cigar. Although later acknowledged that Dexter was one of his best selling cigars, the clerk had to muddle around for some time before producing a box, which he pulled out from a lot of boxes in a case in the rear of the counter.

"If, as you say, this brand is one of the best sellers you have in stock, what's the reason you do not give it as prominent display as you do these non-union brands?" he was asked.

"Well," he said, 'the answer is very simple, as the owners of these brands pay us for displaying their products and besides, the profits on these widely advertised brands are more and, as a consequence, it pays our firm to push them."

It is our opinion that if trade unionists made it a point to insist that union made cigars were given a more prominent display in drug and tobacco stores, clerks—some of whom are organized— might use their influence with their employers to give union brands a better show.

MAINE'S UNEMPLOYMENT AND OLD AGE PENSION LAWS MAY HAVE TO BE REVISED TO MEET FEDERAL APPROVAL

According to word from Washington, the old age pension and unemployment insurance laws as enacted in New England States, may have to be revised to meet Federal approval. The States named are Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Referring to the Maine law, an official of the Social Security Commission stated that while an old age pension law had been enacted, it had not been carried out, and as a consequence there would be delay on the part of the Commission until definite action is taken to put the law into operation.

Preliminary studies made unofficially, it was announced, showed Rhode Island and Vermont were entitled to old age pension payments, and that Massachusetts and New Hampshire had qualified for unemployment insurance benefits.

Referring to the unemployment compensation law in New Hampshire, which was enacted while the Federal law was under consideration, this official said it was highly efficient and was designed to conform with all requirements of the Federal Act.

The Vermont and Connecticut old age pension laws were also described as efficient, thereby making possible full cooperation with the Federal Act, although the act in the latter State provides immediate cooperation impossible as it does not go into effect until 1936.

With payments held up owing to the commission's appropriation through the filibuster of the late Senator Long, the board will be unable to start active operations until an appropriation has been provided by the next Congress. One official said it was hoped payments might be made late in January.

STREET RAILWAY WORKERS MADE GOOD PROGRESS DESPITE DEPRESSION

President Mahon Tells Convention at Detroit of Substantial Wage and Membership Gains in Last Two Years—Pension Plan for International Officers and Employes Is Adopted.

The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America concluded one of its most successful conventions at the Book Cadillac Hotel, in Detroit, which is the International headquarters of the Association but the convention was the first held here in 40 years.

William D. Mahon was re-elected international president, the office he has held for 42 years. He has headed the organization continuously since 1893.

Edward McMorrow of Chicago, a member of the general executive board for 30 years, was unanimously elected first international vice president to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of William B. Fitzgerald.

One of the high lights of the convention was the adoption of pensions for international officers and employes of the international organization. The old age benefits are to be paid international officers or employes of the international office who have reached 65 years of age and who have been employed by the Association for a period of 20 years or more. International officers or employes who become totally disabled also come under the provisions of these laws. Those eligible will be retired at approximately half pay. A fund for these pensions is created by the assessment of 2c cents a year to be paid on the members' December dues. In addition to the pension, there is provided $275 as a burial fund when the pensioner passes away.

Solid Progress Reported

The Amalgamated Association came through the depression in excellent condition. President Mahon reported during the last two years that 71 new charters had been issued and 23,538 members enrolled. During the last two years wages have been increased on the properties where members of this organization were employed to the point where, in many cases, the scale is back to the 1929 level. It was pointed out, in the President's report, that on the majority of properties the eight-hour day and six-day week has been established, this being a reduction from former hours in the transit industry. However, the convention went on record as being in favor of further shortening the work week to bring it down to the 40-hour week without reducing the income of the workers.

In the two-year period from August 1, 1933 to July 31, 1935, the Amalgamated Association paid out in funeral, old age and disability benefits to its members $1,984,868.74. The total amount paid out by the International association and the local divisions since organization in 1892 is $19,788,187.78.

The following members of the general executive board were elected: Mangus Sinclair, Toronto; P. J. Shea, Scranton; Allen H. Burt, Salt Lake City; William P. Welch, Wheeling; Fred A. Hoover, Vancouver; P. J. O'Brien, Springfield, Mass.; Abe I. Spradling, Cincinnati; Robert B. Armstrong, St. Louis; Thomas L. McBrayer, Atlanta.

Vice-Presidents Elected

The following vice presidents were elected in addition to Edward McMorrow: William S. McClenathan, Chicago; M. J. Murray, Seattle, C. H. Clark, Boston; Gerard Gagnon, Montreal; S. B. Berrong, Milwaukee; William Cooper, Portland, Ore.; C. E. Bartlebaugh, Wheeling, Michael Garvey, Pittsburgh; John F. O'Brien, Lawrence, Mass.; Lawrence O'Connell, Toronto; H. W. Robertson, Shreveport; O. A. Rowan, Oakland; Floyd W. Kriesel, Columbus.

William Taber of Chicago was reelected international treasurer.

The following were elected as delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention: Joseph J. Kehoe, Chicago; Neil McLellan, Detroit; Matthew J. McLaughlin of Boston; Thomas F. Broderick of Worcester, Mass. President Mahon attends by virtue of his office.

Christmas Gift of 25c Yearly to Provide Pensions for Executives

One of the most important matters acted upon at the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Bus Operators, held in Detroit recently, according to Prescott Walton, who represented Street Carmen's No. 714 at the convention, was the pension plan made for pensioning executives of the organization either when they have reached the age of retirement, or who for some reason become incapacitated from carrying on their duties.

"We feel confident we adopted a plan that is feasible, and will be welcomed by the great rank and file of our organization," Mr. Walton said, "providing for an assessment of 25 cents a year from our members, to be given as a Christmas gift when paying their December dues.

"Until now, there was no provision for caring for our aged and incapacitated executives, some of whom have given many of the best years of their lives in the interest of our organization," Mr. Walton said.

"In many cases, members of our divisions are provided with pensions through plans in operation by traction companies. But no provision has ever been made for our executives, many of whom reached old age or died almost penniless."

Mr. Walton referred to the convention as one of the largest in attendance and most constructive he had ever attended. The past year has been one of the organization's most prosperous years in membership and dollar gains and he looks forward to the coming year as being one of even greater gains.

Strike of Wilson Packing Employes Now in Sixteenth Week

Jesse Palmer, president of the Oklahoma Trades and Labor Council, in a communication read at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, wrote as follows:

"We are in the 16th week of what should be known as a lockout instead of a strike, with over 300 loyal members holding the lines against the Wilson Packing Company, Oklahoma City.

"Wilson Packing Co. continues to put out the propaganda all over the country that the strike is settled, but they have refused all avenues of arbitration and conciliation, publicly stating in the press that they would not deal with any union, also saying of Mr. J. C. Howard, United States Government Conciliator. He is just an old walking delegate who has landed a job in the Department of Labor.

"It is without question not only the duty of every union man, but the duty of every patriotic citizen, to energetically back us in our fight in behalf of the lawful rights of all labor and the preservation of our country itself, against the powerful, predatory rule or ruin, policy of the Wilson Packing Co., who has so boldly defied the laws of our land.

"To carry this fight to victory, it will be necessary to have your wholehearted support in our 'Do Not Patronize' Campaign.

"The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, in convention, adopted a resolution placing the Wilson Packing Company on the 'Do Not Patronize' list, and also requesting the A. F. of L. to do the same in its convention."

The communication was ordered posted and sent to The Labor News for publication.

Unfairness Removed Against Anheuser-Busch Company

A communication was read at last Wednesday night's meeting of the C. L. U., announcing that the grievance of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis had removed the "unfairness" declared against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, stating that the aggrieved union has reached an amicable agreement with the unions of Vehicles, whose members are employed by that company.

It was also announced that the grievance of Louisville, Ky., Building Trades Unions against the Frankfort Distilling Company of that city, had been amicably settled.

Kohler Co. Still Unfair

Resolutions from the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, read at the meeting, announced that the strike against the Kohler Company, manufacturers of plumbing fixtures, bath tubs, sinks, pottery ware, lavatories, heating plants and brass plumbing fittings, which started in July, 1934 to enforce collective bargaining, is still in effect and requested the continued moral and financial support of all trade unionists to the end that just recognition and fair treatment will be brought about.

ADVERTISE your merchandise and it will sell!

It will be greatly appreciated, if when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

UNABLE TO SECURE SKILLED MECHANICS ON RELIEF, LOCAL OPTION IS DECLARED BY ADMINISTRATOR ON PWA PROJECTS

Beginning with last Wednesday, restrictions regarding the employment of 90 per cent of skilled mechanics on relief, were removed, and under a new ruling issued by Public Works Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, contractors employed on PWA projects will be at liberty to engage mechanics to fit their requirements.

Several months ago, an order issued by the administrator decreased the percentage of persons to be taken from relief rolls, but soon being informed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson that jobs had been held up in New York because of inability to secure skilled mechanics on relief, a new order modifying this clause was announced by Administrator Hopkins last Wednesday.

Hopkins' order authorized State PWA administrators to waive the 90 per cent requirement on PWA projects where there are "no qualified workers within the vicinity of the project." Vicinity was defined as "an area within which the worker may travel to and from work without unusual expenditure of time or excessive cost for transportation."

Typos. Vote Weekly Assessment to Aid Springfield Strikers

Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 16—The referendum vote taken by members of Worcester Typographical Union, No. 165, to decide on a special assessment of 50 cents a week during the continuation of the strike of Springfield Local 216 against the four daily newspapers controlled by the Bowles interests, was passed by a substantial majority.

The assessment, which will be collected weekly in all newspaper and job chapels, will amount to nearly $500 a month.

Little change is reported in the strike. The union is holding firm and through the publication of its daily newspaper and other means, matters are said not to be "any too soft" for the publishers.

The strike is reported to be one of the most stubborn which has occurred in this part of the country for many years. It is now more than five months since the union voted to strike because of the discharge of President Kenneth E. Taylor, whom the publisher tried to force into accepting the job of foreman, and while it is felt certain union activities resulted in making a strong impression on the controlling interests, who have suffered heavy losses in advertising and circulation, as far as known here, there is no settlement in sight.

Plumbers, Steamfitters Opposed to Holding National Convention

Claiming that expenses incident to holding a national convention are such that the organization cannot afford at this time, delegates attending the semi-annual conference of the Massachusetts State Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, held at Union Labor Temple, Worcester, last Sunday, voted to notify officials of the United Association, with headquarters in Washington, regarding the fact that there is no impending need for a national convention, and recommending that none be held this year.

Principal among resolutions passed at the conference was one which related to a bill to license all steamfitters in the State, to be presented at the incoming session of the Legislature; one protesting against putting public buildings to be erected which do not contain sprinkling systems, and another providing that members of local unions contact their Senators and Representatives, urging them to support legislation which has for its purport the removal of fire hazards.

Among those present and who addressed the convention, were: M. J. Scanlon, vice-president and organizer Archie F. Gillis of the United Association, and State Senator James P. Meehan, secretary of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council.

Toledo Automobile Workers Win Strike

Following signing of a new contract, providing for the 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime and some pay increases for the lower wage employes, 500 striking workers of the City Auto Stamping Company, of Toledo, Ohio, returned to work. The new contract, extending for one year, was negotiated by representatives of the United Automobile Workers' Union with company officials.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

76th Anniversary SALE

The simple truth of A&P's growth during 76 years is that one satisfied customer tells another

BARGAINS

A&P

BUTTER	Highest Quality Creamery	Print or Tub	Lb. 29c
SUNNYFIELD, ¼-Lb. Prints			lb. 31c
CHEESE	White or Colored Aged Just Right		Lb. 23c
ANN PAGE PRESERVES	2-lb. jar		33c
LUX	For All Fine Laundering	12½-oz. pkg.	22c
LUX TOILET SOAP		4 cakes	25c
RICE	Bulk	2 pounds	11c
SUNNYFIELD CORN STARCH		3 16-oz. pkgs.	19c
GORTON'S CODFISH	Brick	lb.	23c
KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP		6 cakes	25c
PACIFIC TOILET PAPER		8 rolls	25c
ENCORE MAYONNAISE		2 8-oz. jars	25c
SCOT TOWELS		roll	10c
TOMATOES	Packer's Label	4 19-oz. cans	29c

Nucoa	lb. 22c
The Delightful Swiss Drink Ovaltine 6-oz. can 33c	14-oz. can 63c
Eagle Condensed Milk	15-oz. can 19c
Rajah Syrup	12-oz. bot. 17c
For Soups, Salads, etc.	
Larsen's Veg-All	2 17-oz. cans 23c
Sunsweet Apricots	11-oz. pkg. 25c
Sundine Orange Juice	2 12-oz. cans 25c
Long Cigarettes	pkg. 15c
Gulden's Mustard	8-oz. jar 13c
Wrigley's Gum	3 pkgs. 10c

CALUMET BAKING POWDER 1-lb. tin 25c
BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE ½-lb. cake 15c
Post Toasties 2 8-oz. pkgs. 15c — Instant Postum 8-oz. can 45c
Jello 3 3½-oz. pkgs. 19c — Post Bran Flakes 10-oz. pkg. 11c
All Flavors

Maine CUCUMBER PICKLES 24-oz. jar 21c

Whitehouse EVAPORATED MILK 4 6½-oz. cans 25c

NATIONAL CANDY WEEK
WORTHMORE LEMON SLICES 1lb. 10c
GUARANTEE CHOCOLATES lb. box 39c
PETER PAUL MOUNDS 3 bars 10c
PETER PAUL DREAMS 3 for 10c

UNEEDA BAKER'S SPECIALS
CO CO BARS lb. 25c
MACAROON CREAMS lb. 25c
CHOCOLATE RIFFLE lb. 25c
OVAL CREAMS lb. 25c

Get a Bobby Benson Disk FREE with two packages
H. O. OATS 2 20-oz. pkgs. 21c

POULTRY AND DAIRY FEEDS

Daily Egg Scratch Feed	25-lb. bag	56c	100-lb. bag $2.19
Daily Egg Mash Feed	25-lb. bag	59c	100-lb. bag $2.29
Milky Way Dairy Feed	100-lb. bag 20% Protein	$1.65	24% Protein $1.69

A & P Coffees
BOKAR lb. tin 21c
Vigorous and Winy
RED CIRCLE lb. 19c
Rich and Full-bodied
EIGHT O'CLOCK lb. 17c
Mild and Mellow

AT OUR MEAT MARKETS
Our meats are top quality, double U. S. Government inspected and guaranteed to satisfy or your money cheerfully refunded.

Steak	Porterhouse Sirloin	Heavy Steer Beef	Lb. 45c
Rump Steak		Heavy Steer Beef	Lb. 45c
Corned Beef		Fancy Brisket Heavy Steer Beel	Lb. 29c
Pure Pork Sausage			Lb. 35c

Fresh Fruits - Vegetables

Staymen Winesap
APPLES 7 LBS. 25c
Tokay Grapes 2 pounds 15c
Bananas, ripe lb. 5c
Spinach peck 15c
Cabbage 6 pounds 10c
Carrots 3 bunches 10c
Hubbard Squash lb. 2c
Celery 2 bunches 15c

PRICES APPLY PORTLAND AND V ICINITY

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

PLAN WORKED OUT TO SETTLE BLDG. TRADES TROUBLES

A. F. of L. Convention Refers Matter to Board of Three Members from Each Side, With A Neutral Chairman

Plan To be Suggested May End Controversy of Year's Standing Caused by Refusal of McDonough Faction to Seat Delegates Representing Carpenters, Electricians and Bricklayers—Industrial Form of Unionism Warm Subject at Convention.

(Special to The Labor News)

Atlantic City, Oct 14.—Much satisfaction will be felt by members of trade unions throughout the country over the possibility of the American Federation of Labor convention, now in session here, reaching a decision that will end the year-old controversy which threatened the organization of an independent Building Trades Council in the department headed by Michael J. McDonough.

The controversy, which was caused by refusal on the part of the McDonough faction to seat delegates representing the Brotherhoods of Carpenters, Electrical Workers and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union at the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department in San Francisco, caused the A. F. of L. at its convention held in the same city a few days following, to authorize the Executive Council to form a new Department.

A special convention called by President William Green failed to recruit a sufficient number of representatives of building trades unions, and as a consequence trouble brewed until last week, when efforts to consolidate both factions failed. Then came the question as to which of the two factions would be recognized at this year's A. F. of L. convention here. Delegates headed by Michael J. McDonough still claimed to be the accredited organization through the fact that affiliated with them was a large majority of the trades, while the faction headed by John W. Williams claimed their organization to have been officially recognized by the executive council of the A. F. of L. Both sides persisted in claiming representation at the convention.

The action taken today indicated the entire matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and that before the convention adjourns all matters will have been adjudicated.

According to reports, the convention at this afternoon's session, both factions agreed to submit their issue to a committee of three, representing each side with a neutral chairman, to iron out difficulties, and that it is expected a plan will be outlined for a complete reorganization, whereby all crafts will work in unison.

How this will work out is, of course, problematical, and it is possible some of the present officials may lose their jobs, but as it is understood both factions have agreed to submit to the plan devised by the mediators, strong hopes are entertained that the rivalry which has existed during the past year and which had a tendency to retard progress, will be amicably arranged.

The question of adopting the industrial plan of unionism will be discussed at Wednesday's session, and present indications are that the craft principle will be little affected. Proponents of industrial unionism maintain that the Labor movement would be greatly benefited through the organization of all workers employed in mass production industries into one union. The result of this action, the principal proponents of which are delegates representing mass production industries, will be watched with great interest, as will also the final action regarding the report of the mediation board named to settle the building trades controversy.

Importance of Social Security Act Defined by Pres. Roosevelt

Declaring that in the passage of the Social Security Act "we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age," President Roosevelt pointed out that "this law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete, a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy, a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation—in other words, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness.

"If the Senate and the House of Representatives in their long and arduous session had done nothing more than pass one bill," the president concluded, "the session would be regarded as historic for all time."

Labor Head Demands Federal Investigation of Recent Air Crash

Chicago, Oct. 15 (ILNS)—John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, continues his demand for a Federal government investigation of labor troubles which, he charges, may have led to the recent airplane disaster near Cheyenne, which cost 12 lives.

JOHN FITZPATRICK

We advised, runs Fitzpatrick's telegram to the Department of Labor at Washington, that first class mechanics were discharged by the United Airlines and replaced by students or apprentices from aeronautic schools. We also advised that the United Airlines moved its shop from Chicago to Cheyenne Wyo. to avoid the employment of first class mechanics; also that they required employees to sign a yellow dog contract.

Labor Board Accuses Bus Line of Warring on Union Employes

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15 (ILNS)—The National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Greyhound Management Co., Inc., associated corporations controlling interstate automobile bus lines, on the ground that the company has discharged nine employes because of their union affiliations, and on the ground that it has attempted to restrain other employes at its Pittsburgh, Penn., garage and repair shop from joining Local No. 1063 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

The **Board has served** notice on the company that a hearing in the case will be held on October 22. The hearing will take place at Pittsburgh and will be conducted by the members of the National Labor Relations Board, J. W. Madden, chairman, John M. Carmody and Edwin S. Smith. This will be the first case actually ruled on by the board.

Secretary of Labor's Authority to State Prevailing Pay Upheld

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15 (ILNS)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled that the Secretary of Labor has the power to determine the prevailing wage in disputes on Federal jobs.

The case came up in the construction of a Veterans' Bureau hospital at Columbia, S. C. The contractors paid bricklayers 65 cents an hour, and they appealed to the Department of Labor. Secretary Perkins ruled that the prevailing wage was $1 an hour. The contractors appealed to the courts. The Federal District Court held that the Department of Labor had no power to determine the prevailing wage; but the Circuit Court has overturned this.

Oddly enough, the Circuit Court has given the bricklayers more than Secretary Perkins did. She gave her decision on March 3 of this year, and ordered that beginning April 1 the contractors should pay the dollar wage. The Circuit Court says that the $1 an hour rate went into effect the moment Secretary Perkins proclaimed it, and the workers will get an appreciable sum in back pay.

BIG PROGRAM OUTLINED BY WORCESTER CENTRAL LABOR UNION TO SECURE AID IN DRIVE TO ORGANIZE SERVICE CRAFTS

Different Psychology Due to Complete Change in Element Now Engaged in Local Business Establishments, Cause For Labor Movement to Adopt Different Methods as Means for Securing Recognition—Attitude of Antagonism and Indifference on Part of Those Who Solicit Labor's Support is Amazing, and C. L. U. to Take Determined Stand to Secure Rights.

(From the Worcester, Mass., Labor News)

Announcement in last week's Labor News concerning activities to be launched by the Central Labor Union in an effort to secure recognition from owners of hotels, taverns, night clubs and other establishments where liquor is sold, created quite a sensation, according to members of the committee, made up of members of the Organizing Committee and the Executive Board, who met at Union Labor Temple last Tuesday evening, a good start was made in this direction during the week when a decided change in attitude was noticed by representatives of local unions during negotiations concerning working conditions in several local establishments.

With 30,000 members of trade unions in Worcester and Central Massachusetts, 25,000 of whom are members of unions located within 20 miles of this city, and who make up a goodly portion of the city's suburban trade, there is absolutely no reason why representatives of unions here should tolerate the arrogance, indifference and insults heaped upon them when attempts are made to secure work for members of their respective local unions.

It was again recalled, as on a previous occasion, that these offenders—proprietors of hotels, restaurants, taverns and night clubs—were mighty glad to secure the support of organized Labor during the campaign to repeal the prohibition law. Naturally Labor expected a square deal, and the least they could do was to give preference to contractors employing union mechanics when preparing their plans for business and members of service crafts, such as musicians, bartenders, waiters and waitress and others making up the personnel of employes in these establishments.

To the credit of a goodly number of these hotel-keepers, it can be said there was little trouble experienced in negotiating agreements, but with the majority of them it became necessary to use other than delicate means to get them see the advisability of exercising fair play.

As explained by one member of the committee, at Tuesday night's meeting, much of the cause for the existence of present conditions which make it difficult to deal with present-day employers is the change of personnel among those now engaged in these establishments. This, it was said, not only applies to this class of business. It was pointed out that during the past 15 years business in almost its entirety has changed—this applying to clothing, food, specialty houses dealing in women's clothing, shoes and other commodities. For the most part these are owned by outside concerns, who have little or no interest in local affairs except to take profits, and are consequently disinterested regarding conditions under which repairs or alteration work is done in their local stores.

This indifference, it is contended, has grown to big proportions, and has reached a point where only through the exercise of Labor's economic and political power will it be possible to bring about a change.

And this is just what Labor proposes to do. As outlined at Tuesday night's meeting it is proposed to hold a meeting at which representatives of the 125 local unions within the jurisdiction of the Worcester Central Labor Union will be invited to attend. A sub committee, named at the meeting, has arranged to invite the 100 or more locals in the Central Massachusetts district to send delegates to a meeting to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 29, to outline a complete program for action in a drive which is planned to be conducted aggressively, and by personal contact and thoroughly primed matter, arrange to reach every member of organized Labor throughout the jurisdiction.

Growing Indifference

It is proposed to go into this campaign determinedly. Never in the writer's recollection of more than 30 years' attendance at C. L. U. meetings has he witnessed such a determined attitude to carry on an aggressive campaign against those who assume an air of complete indifference **in their dealings with representatives** of local unions. It is not proposed to launch strikes, but simply to use the economic strength of the 30,000 members in this jurisdiction against those whose arrogant and insulting attitude have taxed their patience. In other words, and to put it as plainly as possible, it is proposed to request all workers affiliated with the trade union movement in Worcester and Central Massachusetts towns to refrain from patronizing those who refuse to deal fairly with Labor.

It is proposed to get after those proprietors of hotels, restaurants, taverns, night clubs, theaters, barber shops and others who pay abominably low wages and who disregard all rules relative to working hours and working conditions.

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Bangor Central Labor Union	Richard W. Gustin,	136 W. Broadway
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	44 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	153 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George H. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	28 North St. Portland

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Ronald Poulin,	15 Morton Place
Painters & Decorators 541	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St.
Barbers' Union No. 693	Elsey H. Folsom,	298 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 642	Charles B. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 323	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Verwillion,	25 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 21434	P. H. Fitzgerald,	25 W. Cresecent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Esancy,	139 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Ira H. Foster, Box 184,	Washington St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 87	Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St.	Extension
Hod Carriers' Union No. 188	W. Boudin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.

PORT LAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 22	G. F. Killbride,	5 Barstow St., So. P.
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	Georgo E. Francis,	90 Chase St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	Thomas J. Mahoney,	24 North St.
Machinists' Union No. 1467	F. W. York, 8 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	Alf. M. Woodwell 25 Savoy St.,	S. Port.
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 83	A. F. Eagles,	142 High St., rm. 206
Painters & Decorators Union No. 237	John S. Burchill,	482 Congress St.
Typographical Union No. 66	William F. Stanley,	61 Cathedral St.
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217	Carl C. Verrill,	813 Broadway
Hod Carriers Union No. 1	John F. Kane,	36 Waterville St.
Electrical Workers Union No. 333	Michael J. Quinn,	44 Greenleaf St.
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	John Dunmers,	37 Dyer St.
Cigar Makers Union No. 470	E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage,	S. Portland
	Geo. Weever,	Box 146, Park St. Sta.

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	J. W. Leighton,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	E. L. McAlpine,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 459
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Wade,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Porter,	Woodland

BAR HARBOR

Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	W. E. Barron	Glenmary Ave.

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners' No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell,	487 Turner St., Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St.
Stage Employes Union No. 624	C. C. Coffin,	39 Winter St., Auburn
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	H. E. Joaquin,	535 College Rd.

MILLINOCKET

Central Labor Union	H. A. McLellan,	Box 118
Carpenters & Joiners' No. 656	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	Michel Hikel,	Congress St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 312
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers.	456 Penobscott Ave.

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St.
Carpenters' Local 421	John H. Ambrose,	81 Sidney St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	36 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Charles F. Rice,	17 Catell St.

MADISON

P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17	Emile Perry,	Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 72	P. B. Goodwin,	Madison
Woolen Workers' Local 2020	Edmund M. Landry,	26 Madison Ave.

MECHANIC FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 104	A. P. Goss,	36 Maple St.

EAST MILLINOCKET

Paper Makers' Union No. 162	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 87	George Adams,	E. Millinocket

NORTH

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	C. A. Tobin,	North Jay

OAKLAND

Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1753	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St.

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 945	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Cotton Textile Workers' No. 795	Miss Julia Thomas,	14 King St.
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Miss Mahne,	208 Water St.

VINALHAVEN

Paving Cutters' Union No. 24	Elmer W. Simmons,	Vinalhaven

RUMFORD

Central Labor Union	Arthur Williams,	Box 406, Mexico
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Yula Fiorani,	353 Waldo St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 9	Charles Pollard,	627 Prospect St.
Journaymen Barbers Union No. 101	Lorni McConeghy	Congress St.
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No 26	B. W. Tobin,	Box 343, Rildonville
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., 86	Wilfred Hamel,	117 Rumford Ave.

ROCKLAND

Plumbers Union No. 670	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.

SKOWHEGAN

Woolen Workers' Local 2021	Edward Goodness,	45 South St.

BATH

Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	287 Center St.

BIDDEFORD

Barbers' Union No. 708	Thomas A. Bouchard,	53 Center St.

BREWER

Painters & Decorators No. 832	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Av.

BRUNSWICK

Rayon Cotton Local 2225	Alfred C. Richard,	15 Cabot St.

LISBON FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 22	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park

FAIRFIELD

Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916	Miss Gabriele Dostie,	Fairfield

NORTH VASSALBORO

Woolen Workers' No. 1949	Charles Petty,	Bucksport

SECRETARY OF LABOR PERKINS ASKS STATE AID FOR FEDERAL SECURITY ACT AT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE IN N. C.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 9 (ILNS)—Benefits of the security legislation passed by Congress should be made available soon to all the eligible wage earners dependent upon crippled children, needy and aged, widowed mothers and blind of the nation, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the second annual conference on labor legislation here today.

Miss Perkins said that the American people fervently desire the security provided by the Social Security Act and it is up to the states to make them available as soon as unnecessary delay.

The cost of social security would be comparatively small for some years to come, Miss Perkins said, pointing out that this was deliberately planned so that the incidence of tax might be gradual, as business and workers would be paying the tax in the early years of recovery from the depression and before the full prosperity level had been reached.

"Unemployment insurance will within a short time considerably lighten the burden of caring for the unemployed," she said. "It will materially reduce relief costs in the years to come. It will be a vital force working against the recurrence of severe depressions in the future. We can ask the principle of sustained purchasing power makes itself felt; grow old without being haunted by the spectre of a poverty-ridden old age."

The conference adopted a report saying that government in America, both state and nation, was destined to engage not only in slum reclamation projects but in low rental housing and an adequate supply of good dwellings for the entire population. The report declared that an adequate housing program now would help stabilize recovery progress.

Building Has "Tonic Effect"

A housing program "stimulates more lines of production and distribution than does any other single enterprise and so has a tonic effect on our whole economic structure," said the report.

"In the lower income levels—slum reclamation and provision of low-rental housing—there is no possibility of an excess supply in terms of human need during the near future."

The conference was attended by labor leaders, state and federal labor officials and executives of welfare organizations from 40 states.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE HIT BY A. F. L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Claims Administration Policy Bars Experience of Union Officials—Alleges Employment Preference is Given Unorganized Workers and Low-Wage Employers Seeking to Secure Workers.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 10 (AFL)—Strong criticism of the United States Employment Service for excluding the practical experience of trade union executives from its administration and the allegation that the service "gives preference to unorganized workers and to employers paying low rates," was contained in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Federation's annual convention here.

"The United States Employment Service, created under the Wagner-Peyser Act," the Council said, "has suddenly become of greater importance than ever before because of the part which this agency is to play in the administration of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

"The opportunity for service and the responsibility put upon the service brings out the weaknesses and ill-advised policies with striking emphasis. From the first, the American Federation of Labor maintained that the experience of employes and union executives was essential to wisest administration of the Employment Service. Those who work for wages have practical experience in employment that is necessary to supplement that of management and the student of policies and mechanisms. Many union executives have maintained successful employment bureaus for the service of their members and employers over many years.

"Formal Education" Policy Deplored

"The regulations of the Service which insist upon formal education to the exclusion of educational experience in the field concerned, has been repeatedly protested by the representatives of organized labor. We wish to reaffirm that protest and to urge that the experience of Labor be utilized in the administration of the government service which affects the lives of workers so fundamentally.

"It is generally charged that the service gives preference to unorganized workers, and to employers paying low rates. Labor should be in a position to advise in the formulation of policies and to watch the results of their administration.

"One of the requirements which must be fulfilled before persons are eligible for employment on projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, is that they be registered with the employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service.'

Labor Representation Urged

"Because of this condition, it is additionally in order that careful consideration be given to the United States Employment Service and to the part which Labor must play in seeing to it that this agency is so administered that the fullest possible benefits will result.

"This service, which has been established for Labor cannot function effectively unless Labor is actively identified with it and participates whole-heartedly in the many phases of its administration.

"We refer not only to Labor participation in the National Advisory Council, which may be considered as the control group for the whole national machinery, but more especially to Labor participation in connection with local and state branches where the forces of this nation-wide service are actively at work. It is here that policies in effect will meet with realities. It is here that the need for changes in administration procedure will first become apparent.

"This is a project of tremendous significance to Labor because it can help the man and the job to find each other. Such a service not only is one of the important agencies which must be exercised to the full in getting people back to work, but the information which may be made available

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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Jean D'Avignon, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, Charles McHale, Committee.
P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employe.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Conservative in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1932, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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OCTOBER 1935

Those Who Benefitted Most From New Deal Are Its Most Vicious Critics

Recent Survey by "Fortune" Magazine Shows Economic Skies Brighter for the Very Men Who Most Bitterly Denounce Administration Program.

What groups of Americans have shared the major benefits of the New Deal?

What purports to be an answer to that question was given this week by 'Fortune' magazine, whose cost of $1 a copy limits its circulation largely to those of ample means.

On the basis of its second quarterly survey of public opinion in the United States, 'Fortune' declares, the economic skies are brighter for the very men who most bitterly denounce the administration program, while they are decidedly less bright for the "under-privileged" the New Deal was intended to lift up.

Figures made public by this magazine revealed that of the prosperous and middle classes, nearly half feel better off and more secure, and 22 per cent less secure; while of the poorer classes only a fourth reported their condition to be improved and 42 per cent declared that they are worse off.

In other words, as 'Fortune' pointed out, "the Forgotten Man" still feels forgotten.

In one of his recent broadcasts, President Roosevelt asked his audience: "Do you feel more secure or less secure than you did a year ago?"

To obtain an answer to the question, 'Fortune' declared, it sent reporters to obtain door-to-door interviews in all parts of the country.

"To say that the answers are astonishing," this magazine said, "is only to say that the nature of public opinion is still all but unknown.

"An inference from the replies is that the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. Considered by occupations, of the unemployed, 49 per cent feel worse off, and only 10 per cent better; and farm and factory laborers feel nearly as doleful.

"More content with the trend of affairs are salaried people and proprietors, respectively, 46 and 40 per cent more secure, 25 and 28 per cent less."

Commenting on the figures, the Philadelphia "Record", a staunch supporter of the New Deal, declares they demonstrate clearly that the "Achiles heel" of the administration is not in the Tory camp, as certain New Deal leaders seem to suppose, but, on the contrary, the vulnerable spot is among the very groups the administration has insisted it hoped to help.

"Three times in three weeks," the "Record" said, "the President has made broad conciliatory gestures towards the reactionaries—with the Treasury talk of a 'balanced budget', the promise of a 'breathing spell' for business, and now Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that the relief problem be turned back to private agencies.

"Each of these gestures has met with bitter scorn. When the President talks of 'security wages' they cry he's a radical. When he calls attention to the enormous increase in business profits, they roar that he 'is destroying the Constitution'.

"Yet these reactionaries are all included in that class of Americans who have, on the basis of the 'Fortune' survey, and all other available statistics, shared most liberally in the New Deal's benefits."

BITING THE HAND THAT FEEDS THEM

If business knew on which side its bread is buttered, it would be the most persistent advocate of decent wages for workers and a fair return for farmers. Yet it can safely be predicted that the forthcoming report of the United States Chamber of Commerce will denounce every attempt to accomplish that desirable object.

Labor Saving Machinery Reduces Upkeep

But What About Displacement of Labor? Barron's Weekly Shows Alarming Results Through Speedup System Caused by Newly-Invented Job - Devouring Machines.

Barron's Weekly, a paper mainly devoted to high finance, is giving much attention to the enormous increase in the demand for machine tools. Taking 1926 as 100, orders for such tools in 1929 reached 189, or a rise of 89 per cent. These orders dropped rapidly during the depression and in March, 1933, they were down to 7.4 of the 1926 level. In August of this year, they had climbed to 125.8 per cent.

Barron's gives many instances of the speedup in production due to machines. Ten years ago, the machines turned out 2,700 safety razor handles per operator; now, they turn out 5,400 in the same time. A single operator now makes 1,800 spark plugs when ten years ago he could make only 720. Two hundred and fifty crankshafts per day are now turned out by two machines and two operators; 10 years ago it took 25 machines with 25 operators.

"Labor saving is ten to one," says the writer in Barron's of one group of machines, "and upkeep is reduced."

It is characteristic of Wall Street publications that this article does not once mention labor's viewpoint on this matter. He does say that newer and better machines "improve employe morale," which probably means that workers grow more docile when they see a machine eating away their own and their companions' jobs. But all Wall Street can see is the chance for profits and savings.

Automatic machinery is displacing tens of thousands of workers every year; and may displace millions. No one wants invention and engineering to stop; but everyone with any regard for his fellows or for the future wants the benefits better distributed by higher wages and shorter hours.

30-Hour Week Only Means for Solving Unemployment Problem

With 11,000,000 Unemployed and Private Industry's Policy of Lengthening Working Hours, There's Not a Chance to Remedy Present Out-of Work Problem.

Unemployment statistics compiled by the American Federation of Labor indicate that around 11,000,000 able-bodied adult workers are still denied employment in industry.

These statistics also show that those who own and control industry are making practically no headway toward solving the unemployment problem which has been intensified every year since the beginning of the depression by the addition of hundreds of thousands of young persons who have reached working age only to find themselves locked out of work opportunities and driven into the ranks of the jobless army.

In fact, the records of employers demonstrates that instead of attempting to solve the unemployment problem by putting the jobless to work they have directed their efforts toward increasing the number of the unemployed. This was dramatically pointed out recently by President Roosevelt, who declared that during the last five years officials of big industrial corporations have installed such a large amount of labor-displacing machinery that only 80 per cent of the workers employed in 1929 would now be required to operate industry on the peak basis of that year.

In addition to increasing the number of the unemployed by the wholesale installation of job-slaughtering machinery, industry has persistently refused to shorten the work week. Moreover, since the Supreme Court of the United States held the National Industrial Recovery Act and the fair practice codes established under it unconstitutional, employers all over the country have deliberately lengthened the work week.

In view of this continued policy of increasing the unemployed by substituting machinery for working men and women, and not only refusing to shorten hours but in reality increasing them, it is interesting to note President Roosevelt's declaration in his Boulder Dam speech that these employers are now expected to get busy and put the millions of jobless to work.

Declaring that by temporarily employing large numbers of the unemployed on public works the Government has "created the necessary purchasing power to throw in the clutch to start the wheels of what we call private industry," and that many industries have been revived by this process, the President added:

"It is a simple fact that Government spending is already beginning to show definite signs of its effect on consumer spending; that the putting of people to work by the Government has put other people to work through private employment, and that in two and one-half years we have come to the point where private industry must bear the principal responsibility of keeping the processes of greater employment moving forward with accelerated speed."

The experience of the last five years conclusively shows that those who control the policies of "private industry" are not in accord with the President's views regarding their duty in solving the unemployment problem. These men have the power to provide jobs for the jobless by shortening the work week. They will not do this unless they are subject to a compelling force. Such a compelling force is contained in the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Bill closing the channels of interstate commerce to industries which employ their workers in excess of thirty hours per week.

With the Black-Connery Bill the law of the land there would be sufficient legal force to overcome the opposition of employers to shortening the work week and compel them to do something tangible and constructive toward re-employing the millions of workers who are now temporarily supported by Government relief projects and other millions who are rapidly approaching the point where Government relief will be necessary.

Legion Has Plan for Lessening Crime

Continued Support and Development of Youth Activities Prescription That Gives Real Promise for Good Results.

The American Legion's law and order committee has written a prescription for lessening crime. It calls for establishment of a national crime institute, cooperation between state and national authorities, a model code of criminal procedure, a national law regulating firearms, and "Continued support and development of youth activities."

That last is the only substance in the prescription which gives any real promise of curing crime. The other schemes might — or might not—curb crime, but they could hardly check its development.

An enormous majority of criminals are males; and most of these got into trouble with the law before coming out of their teens. Records show pretty clearly that if a boy does not fracture the law rather seriously before he is 18 years old, the chances are strong that he never will commit a grave offense.

The boys who get into juvenile court are the raw material for the men and older boys who pass through the criminal court. Juvenile [illegible] on the west side of Chicago dropped more than 50 per cent in one year after the opening of a boys' club in that locality. Another such club brought the lighting inspector hunting for reasons for the remarkable decline in the breakage of street lights. Crowded quarters where sections of certain streets were roped off at certain hours to serve as playgrounds showed a distinct lessening of youthful offenses.

The abolition of slums, the provision of decent places for youngsters to live and play, will prevent a large share of our crime from developing. If the Legion will turn its mind in that direction, it should get results.

Coal Barons Launch Fight Against Guffey Bill

Harlan County Group, Notorious Opponents of All Trade Unions, Seek Injunction Restraining Government from Enforcing Act.

Charging that the Guffey Coal Stabilization Law recently enacted by Congress is unconstitutional, sixteen bituminous coal companies operating in Harlan County, Kentucky, declare they will refuse to submit to the law or the code of fair practice which it authorizes. To emphasize their decision the companies have filed suit in the Federal court in Louisville for an injunction restraining the Government from enforcing the Act.

Many of the Harlan County coal companies have long been noted for refusing to permit trade union organization among the miners and for using gangster methods to prevent organization. They are therefore running true to form when they include in their charges of unconstitutionality the regulation of labor-employer relations and the fixing of wages authorized by the Coal Law.

Here are the two outstanding paragraphs of the bill of rights granted by the Stabilization Act to the bituminous coal miners to which the coal barons so strenuously object as exceeding the powers which the Constitution gives to Congress:

"(a) Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; and no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union.

"(b) Employes shall have the right of peaceable assemblage for the discussion of the principles of collective bargaining, shall be entitled to select their own checkweighman to inspect the weighing or measuring of coal, and shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in company houses or to trade at the store of the employer."

The Harlan County coal barons also charge that the plan for fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for coal miners set forth in the Act is also unconstitutional.

The Harlan coal operators maintain that the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress the power to establish in Federal statute law these eminently reasonable and just provisions for protecting the inherent economic rights of the coal miners.

It is interesting to note that the coal operators have engaged as counsel to handle their case former Federal Judge C. I. Dawson, who recently resigned from the bench to re-enter private law practice after declaring unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act, the slum clearance condemnation proceedings, the taxes imposed by the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act and other New Deal measures.

Vicious Propaganda Has Little Effect on Workers

Working Man of Today Had Time to Think During Five Years of Unemployment, and Political Propaganda Has Little Effect in Making Him Believe the President is Not Doing Effective Work to Bring On Recovery, Says Worcester Labor News.

That the most colossal political propaganda ever launched in this country is going on at present is most evident, and so persistently is it being carried out as to attract attention to the mass of working people that it is one of the most gigantic political fakes ever before attempted.

See how well organized it is, and how columnists who until recently treated politics from a scientific standpoint, are directing their entire efforts exclusively toward criticism of President Roosevelt's administration.

David Lawrence, who, by the way, a few years ago syndicated his stories among Democratic newspapers, and who proved a colossal failure as the publisher of a Washington newspaper, is now the chief critic, and is looked upon as the man of authority to criticise finances, taxation, tariff laws, diplomatic relations and all other matters relating to governmental affairs.

While Lawrence was editing his own newspaper and in his Sunday night radio broadcasts, he took an absolute neutral stand in all political affairs. But, it's different now. He is hired as a literary propagandist and is using his facile pen in criticism which, to the average fair-thinking person, is becoming ridiculously painful.

Then, there is Ralph Coolidge Mulligan, a young man who also writes with a facile pen, and is given first-page space by Republican newspapers. "Hooligan," as some critics refer to him, hails from Natick. He left there when a young boy, and friends here who went to school with him, did not hear from him until a year or so ago, when he landed a columnist's job with partisan newspapers, when these began their onslaughts against the New Deal.

There are others engaged in this battle by the G. O. P. to poison the minds of working people against the President, but none so vicious as Lawrence and Mulligan, who, day after day, and week after week, impose upon the readers of leading newspapers their syndicated political buncombe.

Occasionally we find a reader of these stories who parrot-like repeats what he reads in these syndicated articles, and who actually believes they are authentic. But these are very few. Working men, as a rule, are appreciative of what the President has done to restore employment, better wages and improved working conditions, and as far as can be ascertained, the people as a whole are with him, just as strongly today as they were two years ago.

If newspaper publishers who are in league with the G. O. P. to carry on this foolish propaganda, in an attempt to hoodwink working people, are wise, they'll take a turn-about-face. Workers have had a lot of time to think since 1931, when the Hooverites put the country "on the blink" and caused 15 millions of them to "walk the bricks", and as a consequence are not so prone as they were to take for granted all the political trash printed in newspapers.

These have learned to think in terms of fairness, and more than ever consider matters seriously before falling for the kind of bunk which newspapers have been in the habit of dealing out in the way of propaganda.

We feel justified in saying that working people still have implicit faith in the President. They pay little attention to the Hoovers, Lawrences and Mulligans, as they are firmly convinced that their motives are purely political, and as a consequence, are not honest and sincere.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—What is the name of the wood carvers' union?

A.—International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.' It has jurisdiction over wood carving by hand, machine or spindle.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The working people will not stop when any particular point is reached; they will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children, and for all humanity"?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What charters have been issued by the American Federation of Labor this year to new international unions?

A.—International charters have been issued to unions of automobile workers and rubber workers.

* * *

Q.—How long has W. D. Mahon been president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America?

A.—Forty-two years. He has been president continuously since 1893.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The labor papers constitute a chain of sentinels on guard for the cause of mankind. They are an important adjunct of the organized labor movement in all branches of its activities"?

A.—This is from the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the Vancouver convention of 1931.

Q.—Have all states finally enacted workmen's compensation legislation?

A.—There are still two states, Mississippi and Arkansas, which have no such laws.

* * *

Q.—How many union labels are there?

A.—There are now 50 labels and 10 cards used by organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. In addition, there are a number of crafts using the A. F. of L. label.

* * *

Q.—Who are the trustees of the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington?

A.—William Green, Frank Morrison and John P. Frey.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor represented on the Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe?

A.—Yes. The San Francisco convention in 1934 appointed the following to represent the A. F. of L. on the Chest organization: Matthew Woll, Joseph N. Weber, Raymond Leavey, David Dubinsky, A. O. Wharton, John L. Lewis, Joseph P. Ryan, Charles P. Howard.

* * *

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor ever ask Government ownership of the telegraph system?

A.—In 1883, when the telegraphers were on strike, the A. F. of L. convention demanded that the Government establish telegraph lines and give service at actual cost. This stand was reaffirmed in later years and broadened to include the telephone system.

Mooney Renews Plea For Release From California Prison

Thomas J. Mooney has again asked the United States Supreme Court to issue a writ releasing him from further imprisonment in California, where he is serving a life sentence for conviction of complicity in the bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade of 1916. The petition came during a hearing before a referee of the California State Supreme Court was in its third week.

The United States Supreme Court recently refused to pass on the motion for Mooney's release, taking the position that he had not exhausted all avenues open to him in the California State courts.

In filing habeas corpus proceedings in Washington, his counsel stated: "It is abundantly clear we have no remedy in the California State Supreme Court at San Francisco and are therefore asking the high court to hand further proceedings in the case there and take the matter into its own hands.

"It is certain beyond a reasonable doubt that the judgment of the Superior Court of California will be adverse."

The petition contended the State court, by delegating the conduct of the hearing to a referee, had denied to Mooney the right of habeas corpus in that he was not brought before the court.

American Unions Respond to Labor Chest's Appeal

New York City, Oct. 10 (ILNS)—Response of American organized workers to the appeal of the Labor Chest for the support of oppressed labor in Europe is highly gratifying, the Chest for the Liberation of Workers in Europe, 3 West 16th Street, New York City, reports.

The Garment Workers, the Photo-Engravers, the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, and others, have contributed substantially to the Chest in recent weeks and further donations from other unions are expected.

A statement of the Labor Chest headquarters emphasizes, however, that the collections are far behind the actual requirements, and that greater cooperation is necessary "if suppressed labor is to revive and regain its strength." A circular letter sent to the Chest committees in the leading cities stresses the necessity of arousing the American public to the dangers of Fascism and of enlisting the financial support of organized labor to a greater extent than heretofore. All local labor organizations are urged to contribute to this cause. "Any sum small or large, is welcome. Every dollar and cent counts in the war for the liberation of suppressed labor," the letter emphasizes.

CCC BOYS ARE GETTING JOBS; FORCES TO BE REDUCED TO 300,000 IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER

Director Robert Fechner Says 40,000 CCC Boys Are Finding Jobs in Industry Monthly—"Hates to See the Boys Leave," He Says, "But Happy at This Sign of Returning Prosperity."

President Roosevelt this week issued instructions that the Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the most successful phases of the administration's relief program, should be reduced from the 600,000 recruits provided for in a recent executive order to a maximum force of 300,000 by next June.

The reason given for this sudden change of policy is that business has improved to an extent that makes it impossible to obtain satisfactory recruits and to retain them after they have been enrolled.

ROBERT C. FECHNER
Director of Civilian Conservation Camps

Director Robert Fechner, former vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, announced that 40,000 CCC boys are finding jobs in industry monthly and pointed out that this is four times as many as were being discharged a month or so ago.

"We hate to see the lads go," he said, "but we are happy at this sign of returning prosperity."

When the President set 600,000 as the limit of recruiting it was expected that the expanded ranks would be filled rapidly. However, Fechner disclosed, it has been difficult to recruit 600,000 boys without loosening up the rule that reservists must be taken from families that are on relief rolls.

Recently the age limit was lowered from 18 to 17 to provide additional candidates, but even with this concession the number of boys in camps never reached the 600,000 mark.

Of the forest army, something like 40,000 are ex-service men. Fechner indicated that in the future former "doughboys" will comprise a large part of the CCC force, since the President has turned to the corps to solve the problem of what to do with homeless veterans who no longer are being admitted to transient camps.

About 1,000 former soldiers are being enrolled and sent to CCC camps in their home states. Fechner is also enrolling all eligible veterans from the Southern camps maintained by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

A "University of the Woods", to provide a broad-gauge educational program for forest workers, has been launched by Fechner. In addition to the three "R's", the course will include training in trades and college subjects. Thousands of boys have already been benefited in mind as well as body, according to the former "boomer" machinist directing camp activities.

The Railroad Retirement Act!

Drawn for LABOR by J. C. W. Baer

The close of the Congressional session for 1935 saw some notable, not to say epochal, advances made in the way of labor legislation. What had been a matter of legislative wrangling for years in the several States of the Union, came to a head this year in the Congress and was enacted into law. Tardy recognition of the just demands of labor had at last given way to effective action.

These remedial measures include the Guffey coal measure, the 40 hour work week for Postal employes, the Transportation Act for the protection of railroad and similar employes, the amendment to the prevailing wage law and the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, and others of like so, codify constructive trend.

There are still a number of progressive members in Congress who are happy to add this new achievement to the record of advanced labor legislation. It means social betterment and governmental stability.

DANIEL J. TOBIN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS FOR TWENTY-EIGHTH TERM

Officers' Reports at Convention Showed Past Year One of Most Prosperous in History of Organization, With Membership Aggregating More Than 150,000, Said to Be Highest on Record—Bars Communists.

The recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, held in Portland, Oregon was an enthusiastic meeting from beginning to end. There were 400 delegates present, representing local unions of the Brotherhood throughout the United States and Canada.

The report by Daniel J. Tobin, general president, on the recent growth and success of the International Union was well received and highly praised by the delegates and visitors.

Thomas L. Hughes, general secretary-treasurer, stated in his report that during the past five years 462 new charters were issued to locals in the United States and Canada and 11 charters to Joint Councils. His report also showed the wonderful financial progress made by the organization during all the years of depression. It revealed a membership of 135,000 the highest on record. It was pointed out that this figure in reality means a membership of more than 150,000.

President Daniel J. Tobin, Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and the members of the General Executive Board were all re-elected unanimously. This has been the action of every convention since 1907, when President Tobin was first chosen chief executive.

DANIEL J. TOBIN

Communists Barred from Membership

Prominent among the resolutions adopted by the convention was the one barring Communists from the brotherhood.

"No member of the Communist Party," the resolution declared, "shall be allowed to hold membership or be admitted to membership in any local union of the International organization. If by false statements such individual has obtained membership, he shall be expelled.

"It is not necessary that the individual be charged with membership in the Communist Party admit his membership in said party. If the local union executive board by a majority vote are satisfied with the evidence presented that the individual is a member of the Communist Party or any branch of the Community Party, the local executive board shall have the power to expel such individual after he has obtained a proper trial in accordance with our laws from the local executive board."

Board Decision is Final

According to the resolution, the decision of the executive board is final with the understanding that either party has the right to appeal to the Joint council if one exists in the district, or to the International Executive Board if there is no joint council.

VICE-PRESIDENT RIVIERE'S FATHER, MILL WORKER AND SONG COMPOSER SINCE BOYHOOD, DIES IN MANCHESTER AT 75

Was Born in France, Near Paris, and Always Prominently Identified With Labor and French Societies—Funeral Largely Attended by Labor Representatives and Friends.

Cyril A. Riviere, father of Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the U. T. W. of A., for more than 40 years had been a mill worker in Manchester, N. H., and at the age of 21 composed a number of songs which he dedicated to textile mill workers. He died on September 24th, aged 75, from the effects of a shock suffered nine days prior to his death.

The deceased had been prominently identified with organizations of workers and Franco-American societies since coming to Manchester 40 years ago, and had a host of friends who admired him for his willingness to serve in all activities conducted for the benefit of working people.

Mr. Riviere was a native of France, his natal place being located within 20 miles of Paris. He came to this country with his parents at a young age, and had worked as a textile mill hand nearly all his life. He was musically inclined and composed several songs which were dedicated to his fellow mill employes.

The funeral, which was held from he home, with a high mass of requiem at St. George's Church on Friday morning at nine o'clock, was largely attended by relatives and friends. Present as representatives from the Providence office of the U. T. W. of A. were Organizers Joseph Sylvia, Frank Scambato and William Hebert. Interment was in Mount Calvary cemetery.

Vice-President Riviere was called to his father's bedside while attending the annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in Halifax, where he represented the United Textile Workers of America.

Statement by Council Relative to Settlement of Wanskuck Strike

Officials of the Rhode Island Textile Council, through Organizer Joseph Sylvia, caused the following statement to be published as the basis of settlement relative to the strike of Providence U. T. W. of A. Local 2357, at the Wanskuck Company's mills, which was terminated last week:

Mr. G. P. Metcalf, assistant treasurer of the Wanskuck Company; Mr. Turnbull, another official of the company; Mr. Eugene A. Kingman, counsel for the company; Joseph Sylvia, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America; and Miss Mary Taccone and Messrs. Anselme Belisle, Cono Marino, Leo J. Bouchard and Thomas E. Lenihan, representing U. T. W. Local 2327, met this morning pursuant to the request for a conference made several days ago by Messrs. Gill and Harding, mediators for the Textile Labor Relations Board.

All the points at issue were adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The main point which was discussed was the development of the method by which Union employes could present to the management of the Company any grievances which might arise from time to time. This was worked out in some detail satisfactory to all parties and has a direct voice on all questions affecting the training of apprentices.

The passing of NRA, while not changing the rules and regulations for apprentice training which had been established, changed the degree of NRA influence.

When the National Youth Administration was established a few months ago, a new and important factor developed, for one of the objectives of the National Youth Administration was employment and apprentice training.

On Wednesday, September 4, 1935, the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training met to consider future policy. At this meeting the representative of the National Youth Administration informed the committee that the National Youth Administration desired that the full responsibility for carrying out a program for apprentice training should remain in the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

Financial Support

As the financial support of NRA for the committee had been materially reduced, the National Youth Administration agreed to contribute financially to the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training so that its full activities could be continued.

This meeting also gave approval to all of the rules and regulations relative to apprentice training which had previously been established by the Federal Committee. These rules and regulations are the first steps to establish national provisions for the education of apprentices.

The Federal Committee therefore, has the official support of the National Youth Administration.

The National Committee at present consists of: Mrs. Clara Beyer, Department of Labor, chairman; William F. Patterson, Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, secretary; Dr. Frank Cushman, Office of Education; Dr. L. C. Marshall, NRA; John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor; C. R. Dooley, Industry; Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, National Youth Administration.

REPORT ON UNIFORM APPRENTICE STANDARDS AND TRAINING BY FEDERAL COMMITTEE NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT

By JOHN P. FREY, President, Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was created by an Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt in the summer of 1934. This Order authorized the Secretary of Labor to appoint the members of a committee, for the purpose of setting up uniform apprentice standards under the codes of fair competition established by NRA. It was the existence of these codes, with their reference to apprenticeship, which made the committee an urgent necessity.

The original committee of three represented the Department of Labor, the Division of Vocational Education, and the NRA.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Schechter case, it became necessary to appoint advisory members of the committee so that the work already accomplished could be carried on. There was, therefore, added to the committee:

Mr. C. R. Dooley, manager Industrial Relations Department, Standard Oil Company of New York, who represented industry;

Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, representing the National Youth Administration, and

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, representing the American Federation of Labor.

When the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was created in the Summer of 1934, its first responsibility was the establishing of rules and regulations covering apprentice training and the organizing of State Committees on Apprentice Training, and Advisory Committees for the various industries working under the authority of the State Committee, all of whom were charged with the responsibility of applying the rules and regulations established by the Federal Committee.

It was evident from the beginning that apprentice training must not be used as a method for securing cheap labor. It was also evident that employers, young persons, and their parents, should be given the clear distinction between bona fide apprentice training and the mere securing of a job.

It was equally evident that there was a large field for apprentice training in addition to the three or four years apprentice training which are necessary in the skilled crafts.

Agreements Suggested

It was apparent that bona fide apprentice training should include an agreement between the employer and the apprentice, and that such written agreement would require the approval of the State Committee on Apprentice Training before it could be accepted.

Certain general policies were adopted by the Federal Committee:

(1) That under no circumstances could a term of apprenticeship be for less than one year nor more than five.

(2) That apprentices should be paid at a wage of not less than one-fourth of the journeyman's wage, and an average of not less than one-half of the journeyman's wage for the period of indenture.

(3) That employers should guarantee a reasonably continuous employment during the period of the apprenticeship, and that the apprentice should agree to remain in his employ for the full period.

(4) That employers should provide that during the period of apprenticeship the apprentice should be taught the various operations of the craft, and that he should obtain a working experience in all operations.

(5) That through the cooperation of the educational authorities provision should be made for at least 144 hours per year of instruction for each apprentice.

Committees in 43 States

So that the Federal Apprentice Training program could be carried into effect, State Committees have been organized in forty-three States. Upon these State Committees there is equal representation of employers and labor.

As apprenticeship problems differ between industries and as no State Committee could directly supervise all apprentice training within the State the State Committees organize Advisory Committees for the various industries.

To illustrate: An Advisory Committee for the graphic arts, for machine tools, for the foundry, for the building trades etc. These Advisory Committees for the various industries have equal representation of employers and workmen so that labor in each industry has a direct voice on all questions affecting the training of apprentices.

The passing of NRA, while not changing the rules and regulations for apprentice training which had been established, changed the degree of NRA influence.

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BRUNSWICK

OUTSIDE HELP TO BE EMPLOYED ONLY WHEN SUPPLY OF LOCAL WORKERS HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED IN BRUNSWICK MILL

Terms of Settlement After Seven Days' Strike, Also Favor Employes Who Wish to Learn Weaving—Stipulated Salary for Learners During Six Weeks' Apprenticeship.

According to Napoleon Gagnon, chairman of the relief committee of U. T. W. of A. Local 2245, in a letter received last Wednesday by Frank C. McDonald, vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, in charge of the First District, the strike at the Cabot Mill in Brunswick, which lasted seven days, has been settled and all hands have returned to work.

The strike was caused by refusal on the part of the management to recede from a new policy which meant adding considerably to the machine load for workers employed in the winding room; also regarding the employment of persons other than members of Local 2225, when vacancies occurred in various departments.

At a conference held just prior to the strike, it was contended by the management that with the discontinuance of the NRA manufacturers felt they had the right to speed their machinery as they saw fit.

They were reminded by members of the committee that immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court which declared the NRA unconstitutional, textile manufacturers pledged themselves to observe conditions established by the NRA, and that as far as known, except in isolated cases, manufacturers had maintained these conditions.

Their arguments were of no avail, with the result that the union, after serving notice from the international union, called a strike.

Immediately negotiations were started for a settlement, and through the good services of Organizer George Sabat of the U. T. W. of A. and Conciliator Lyle B. Harding of the United States Department of Labor, an amicable settlement was reached after seven days.

Under the new arrangement aside from keeping the machine load at its former status, workers employed in one department are given preference to work in another department when vacancies arise, instead of putting on outside help, and that those who want to learn weaving are given six weeks instruction at a stipulated salary.

Chairman Gagnon of the relief committee states that the committee did splendid work both in their efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike, as well as in relief work and that President Henry Morin and Treasurer Joseph W Caron were kept exceedingly busy throughout the duration of the strike.

Mr Gagnon states the entire membership is demonstrating signs of great appreciation for the manner in which these officials handled the situation, and feels confident this will be manifested by some members who in the past, were inclined to doubt the value of their organization.

Cut Throat Competition Cause of Trouble in Cotton Industry

This, With Over-development of Industry, With 31 Million Spindles in Place, and All Manufacturers Struggling to Keep These in Operation, Means Little Profits With Consequent Low Wages to Operatives, Vice Pres. Riviere of U. T. W. of A. Tells New Hampshire Board.

(Special to The Labor News)

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 9—The full support of the United Textile Workers of America in adjusting conditions was pledged to the State Investigating Committee for the Purpose of Stabilizing the Textile Industry in New Hampshire by Horace A. Riviere, international vice-president, as he appeared at a hearing here today. He said that the State would find that the Manchester Textile Council would assist in all means and ways possible to keep open the Amoskeag Mills, which the management threatens to close and force 10,000 operatives on the unemployment rolls, and that the international organization was successfully completing a program to bring about general stability in the industry.

Vice-President Riviere told the commission that the problem in Manchester seemed to be different from other sections of the textile industry. "We know that every community in the United States that has one or more cotton textile mills has a problem, but in our fair city we seem to have a problem with our worsted mills while elsewhere they seem to prosper," he declared.

Continuing, Mr. Riviere said: "While we understand that the question of efficiency, elimination of waste and many other problems may develop in the local picture, we want your committee to know that the Manchester Textile Council and the United Textile Workers of America are ready to cooperate to the utmost with your committee, or anyone else interested so that mills in this community may be placed in operation and continue to operate ever after. Good will, cooperation and co-ordination are necessary for the successful operation of these mills, and we stand ready to do our utmost to that end."

After pledging cooperation of the United Textile Workers of America in solving the textile problems of New Hampshire, Vice-President Riviere told the committee that the wage and work differentials between the North and the South are still the greatest obstacle to the peace of the industry. Manufacturers, however,he pointed out, have been giving better than Government and the public on the question of processing taxes and foreign importations, quite neglecting the more important problem of wage equalization.

In addition to the wage differentials in the industry itself, Mr Riviere declared that the cotton textile industry, as a whole paid extremely low wages, according to figures of the United States Department of Labor.

"The United Textile Workers of America," he continued, "is mindful of the fact that this is the worst evil with which the industry is confronted. It is for this reason that we have been spending thousands of dollars in the southern States and the State of Maine, as well as other localities where low-paid mills are located, for the purpose of developing organization among the workers so that through organization, equalization of the work load and wages could be brought out. No one can deny the fact that our campaign is meeting with some success.

"Workers have responded to the appeal of our organization and have organized, and as a result wage campaigns are being brought forth by the workers in the low-paid mills.

Assuring the committee the union intends to seek legislation as well as perfect a strong organization to correct textile industrial conditions, Mr Riviere stated: "Our organization has been active in Washington to the end that on August 8th Congressman Henry Ellenbogen of Pittsburgh, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to be known as the National Textile Act. The expressed purpose of this bill is to stabilize conditions in the textile industry of the United States and thus prevent unemployment.

"The bill provides for a minimum wage of $15 for unskilled or common labor and the maximum working hours of 35 weekly. It provides for the right of collective bargaining so that through organization, wages in the higher brackets can be kept to the level they should be. It eliminates child labor from the industry, and likewise places a tax on the third shift, the purpose of which is to discourage its introduction."

Mr. Riviere explained other details concerning the bill, all of which appeared in recent editions of The Labor News. Continuing, he said:

We are, therefore, of the opinion that every citizen of this country and especially those living in New England, regardless of whether he is an employer, banker or storekeeper, should advocate the passage of this bill at the next session of Congress. It has been referred to the Congressional Labor Committee, which will begin holding hearings when Congress reconvenes next January."

Concluding his brief, Mr. Riviere told the commission that "one of the great troubles with the cotton textile industry is the fact that it is overdeveloped. With 30,342,000 spindles in place—and all of the manufacturers struggling to keep them in operation, the result is cut-throat competition, and that this is the reason why the textile workers are so poorly paid.

"An over-developed industry is at all times in a weak position and a surplus of goods on the market creates a condition that weakens the workers position in the sale of such products. On the other hand a shortage of goods on the market would may be—has the tendency to strengthen the manufacturers position so that they may receive a less stable amount of profit.

"It is not our intention to create a shortage, but it is our desire to help to bring about a condition that will balance somewhere near the line—a reason so that the employer may be able to make a profit and so that the workers may receive a wage that will be in line with present conditions."

United Textile Workers Now Eighth Largest A. F. L. Organization

According to the voting strength of national and international unions at annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as announced in the report of the Executive Council to the Atlantic City convention, now in progress, the total delegates representing the United Textile Workers of America will be 792. This is against 587 at last year's convention held at the Washington meeting in 1933, 275 in 1932 and 300 from 1922 to 1932.

Those new figures bring the U. T. W. of A. into the position of eighth largest international union affiliated with the A. F. of L., and demonstrates the splendid work that is being accomplished by that organization during the past two years. The figures this year show an increase in membership of 42% per cent over 1934.

Those leading the Textile Workers in voting strength at the convention are: United Mine Workers of America with 3000 votes, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 2000; International Ladies Garment Workers, 1600; International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, 1370; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1000; American Federation of Musicians, 1000; International Association of Machinists, 925.

The voting strength of the U. T. W. of A. by no means represents the total membership. Unfortunately, like other international unions, which for the most part have high dues and an irregular rule of collecting assessments by per capita tax for all members on their books, this rule has not been put into full force by Textile Workers' leaders.

Low wages prevailing in textile mills prior to the big organization drive and the generous increase in wages such that low dues were general throughout the country. But with gradually improving conditions, it is reported that locals everywhere are increasing their monthly dues and that members who more and more have come to realize the true value of the union, are becoming more prompt in the payment of their dues

An official of the U. T. W. of A. said recently that if all the members enrolled paid their dues to local unions, the organization would top all other international unions in number of members, and as a consequence the delegates would have the largest voting strength in the convention

McMahon Confers With Uxbridge Co. and Conference Looked For

Matters are rapidly being cleared up and hopes are now entertained that the long awaited conference with the management of the Uxbridge Worsted Company will be held within a few days.

Secretary Anthony Valenti of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, received word this morning from President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers, stating he had conferred with officials of the company in New York and that the way had been paved for an early conference, at which it was agreed a representative of the national union would be present with a committee of workers to be chosen from the five local unions whose members are employed in these mills. Objection to the presence of one member of the committee, is thought, will be straightened out so that no further delay will be experienced in holding the conference.

It is now nearly two months since the 3500 employes who were on strike for six weeks in the Uxbridge, Lowell, Pascoag, Woonsocket and Putnam mills of the company, returned to work on condition that matters in controversy would be amicably settled.

Delay in holding the conference was attributed to hopes entertained by the company that an independent union started by a small group would grow to such proportions as to make it unnecessary to negotiate with the U. T. W. of A. unions. It is now reported that this group has been unsuccessful—that not more than 25 joined the independent union in Uxbridge and that company officials are now satisfied the matters in question must be settled through regular union channels.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. LOCALS TO FURNISH N. E. OFFICE WITH PRICE LISTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR COMPARISON

Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 12—With organization of a council made up of 14 local unions whose members are employed in American Woolen Co. plants in the New England district, strong hope is entertained that by maintaining closer relations through formation of the council, local unions will be better able to determine just how to proceed in efforts to improve their conditions.

Council, which was formed in Providence last Saturday, at the office of [illegible] A., is made up of the following locals whole delegations were in the conference: Webster, Maynard, Lawrence [illegible] Mass.; Norwich, Conn.; Putnam, Pittsfield, Sanford, Biddeford, Lewiston, Me.; Rockville, Conn.; Town, North Vassalboro, N. Y. and Providence.

[illegible] organization will be known as the Board of Workers employed in the Company [illegible] of Vice-President [illegible], who addressed the conference. Locals will forward [illegible] to this office and work [illegible] the latter applying in the [illegible] machine load will be made with the [illegible] by the Federation of Textile Workers of the [illegible] mills.

All present at the Providence conference expressed themselves as much pleased over the formation of the Conference Board. The Webster situation, it was felt, might have been handled differently, and with better union, but had an organization of this kind been in existence before the strike started.

It was reported by Organizers Fernand Sylvia and Louis Gallmot, who are in charge of the organizing campaign in Lawrence, that good progress is being made in organizing the workers in that city, and Vice-President [illegible] assured those present that no means will be spared in the campaign to organize all the mills controlled by the American Woolen Co. in the New England district.

Anthony Valente, North Uxbridge, secretary of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, in opening the conference said that workers employed by a corporation controlling many mills had found it difficult to keep in touch with each other, notwithstanding a goodly number of the mills are organized. With the formation of the Conference Board, he said, and holding of frequent meetings, he felt confident this would redound to their best interests.

The next meeting will be held in Lawrence at the call of the chairman

EMPLOYER CONGRATULATES MEMBERS OF CHARLTON CITY 2401 IN HAVING PLACED UNION ON A 100 PER CENT BASIS

[illegible] Mass., October 11 [illegible] Charlton City [illegible] Local 2401 do not like the [illegible] side by side with [illegible] non-union [illegible] organized their union, and all but few became members. Increased wages and better working conditions were secured for workers in all departments [illegible] but few employees maintained an opposition by making the local union almost a 100 per cent organization.

[illegible] were advanced by [illegible] except that they received [illegible] They willingly accepted all the benefits that came [illegible] existence of the union but [illegible] to all appeals made to them [illegible] making the organization a [illegible] per cent local union.

[illegible] time, enhanced the pay [illegible] of members of Local 2401 and a [illegible] was called for last Monday [illegible] members in the finish [illegible] of the Charlton Wood [illegible] dinner and dance.

R. I. Textile Association Makes Plea to Pres. to Restrict Textile Importe

Japanese competition has become such a serious factor in the domestic textile manufacturing industry that a delegation of textile manufacturers has been made to Washington for the installment. This view has this week been formally set forth to President Roosevelt in a communication from the Rhode Island Textile Association. At the same time, he was urged to give special study to the appeal of the Cotton Textile Institute in which like action was strongly recommended.

The Association also desired the President to make known what was to be done with regard to the policy which this Government is to pursue in the future, with regard to restricting Japanese importations of textiles. During the last days of the closing Congress, the Cabinet Textile Committee made what Congressmen from New England denounced as "a time-killing subterfuge." The Cabinet recommended "voluntary restrictive agreements with importers", not compulsory restriction by this country.

Congress, however, in passing the AAA legislation, granted authority to the President to restrict such foreign importations whenever they assumed emergency proportions.

But the great bulk of textile manufacturers in New England are in loud complaint, both against Japanese importations and also the processing taxes in vogue. Thus far, they have received no actual relief—and but small encouragement for the future. Hence their present appeal to the President to [illegible] the situation with an official announcement.

"Here's $100, Gus; Have A Good Time at the Montreal Convention"

This wasn't said in so many words, but in spirit it was the sentiment expressed by members of the Journal-Bulletin Board, who on the eve of his leaving for the Montreal convention of the International Typographical Union, presented Augustine M. McNamee, president of Providence Typographical Union, with a purse of $100.

It was a testimonial which marked the esteem and appreciation for his untiring efforts and the valuable services rendered by President McNamee since he was elected to his present office.

Mrs. McNamee, who accompanied her husband to the convention, was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

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SCHUSTER APPRECIATES COOPERATION OF MEMBERS OF EAST DOUGLAS LOCAL 2260 AND TELLS THEM SO AT BANQUET

Rapid Changes in Styles, With Consequent Changes in Manufacturing, Which Deprives Mill Owners of Keeping in Personal Contact With Employes, Makes Union Valuable Asset to Employers, Through Representatives.

East Douglas, Mass., October 3—Ten or a dozen years ago, when most woolen mills manufactured but two of three styles of cloth, and when a manufacturer wasn't called upon to watch style changes as at present, it was comparatively easy for one to keep in personal contact with his employes.

But, it is different now. Through rapid changes in styles in Paris are brought here in jig-time, and instead of two or three kinds of cloth woolen manufacturers are now called upon to produce 10 or a dozen kinds.

"As a consequence," Councillor Winfield Schuster, who spoke to members of East Douglas Local 2260 at the first anniversary banquet held in East Douglas Town Hall last Saturday afternoon, "an organization like yours—with efficient and capable officers is a great asset to a concern like ours, as it gives us an opportunity to deal with all our employes through their own chosen representatives."

Mr. Schuster told the 300 members of the union present, who are employed in the Schuster Hayward mills in East Douglas, that he was greatly pleased over the splendid relations existing between the employes and the management and not only congratulated them on the celebration of their first anniversary but because of their achievements in having built up such a fine organization in so short a time.

"There is absolutely no reason," he said, "why Labor and Capital cannot settle their differences through the round-table processes." He expressed pleasure that such a large number of employers like himself were seeing the advantage of this plan, and felt confident a continuation of this attitude would not only result in avoiding industrial disagreements but will make for better production with consequent benefits to both employers and employes.

Toastmaster Harry Hall did a splendid job in his introduction of the speakers; the supper was excellent; the musical and specialty acts were most entertaining, and the dance in Sokol Hall in the evening was a most enjoyable affair.

Besides Mr. Schuster, the speakers were Organizer Frank Sgambato, who represented President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America, and Freeman M. Saltus, editor of The Labor News. President John Chupka delivered the opening address, and gave a short outline of the history of Local 2260, and introduced Mr. Hall as toastmaster.

Mrs. Chupka, wife of President John Chupka, was presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and appreciation was manifested over the presence of Mrs. Schuster by giving her and other women guests a rising vote of thanks.

Local 2260's first anniversary was a most splendid affair, and members of the general committee are to be especially commended for the way in which the entire program was carried out.

Molders' Union Member Appointed to U. S. Judgeship

San Francisco, Oct. 11 (ILNS)—Union molders are elated over appointment of Superior Court Judge Michael J. Roche to a judgeship of he District Federal Court of Northern California. Judge Roche is an honorary member of Local Union No. 164, International Molders' Union of North America. Born in Ireland in 1878, he came to this country in the late 90's. While working as a molder in Indiana, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came here in 1909 to practice law and was appointed assistant district attorney. Later he became Judge of the Superior Court, where he was serving when appointed to the Federal bench.

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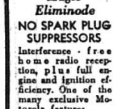

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RUMFORD

PAPER MAKERS PLAN CAMPAIGN TO INTEREST BUSINESS MEN, FARMERS AND OTHERS IN MAINE'S NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY

Action Taken by Rumford-Mexico Local No. 26 Follows Report of Delegates Who Attended Augusta Meeting—Agreement Secured With Oxford Paper Company Protects Members From Unwarranted Dismissals.

Rumford-Mexico Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, at its last regular meeting, took special action for conducting an aggressive campaign to arouse public opinion in favor of legislation to improve conditions in Maine's newsprint industry.

This action was taken following reports of Delegates Charles Morse, Walter Mayconnell and John O'Connor, who attended the Paper Workers' meeting held in August in Augusta, when it was said a State-wide campaign had been planned and all locals requested to participate.

Plans as outlined by Local 26 will be conducted in conjunction with Rumford Paper Makers' Local 22 and will seek cooperation from business men, farmers, civic, professional, fraternal and other organizations who are interested in doing something to place the newsprint industry on a firm business basis.

Present at the meeting were Herbert W. Sullivan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and Jean D'Avignon, president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who in the course of short remarks, gave valuable advice concerning the manner in which the campaign should be conducted.

Mr. Sullivan announced during his talk that arrangements are being made for holding a conference of all Paper Makers' locals in Bangor in the near future. He said the date had not as yet been fixed, but that all locals would be notified regarding this meeting soon.

Vice-President Sullivan said he was on his way to Atlantic City, where he was to represent the Brotherhood at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and that upon his return he would confer with local unions regarding the coming conference.

Referring to conditions in the paper industry as he saw them on a recent trip on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Sullivan said great advances had been made since the NRA went into effect. He pictured conditions there as having greatly improved, with signed agreements in effect providing for increased wages, collective bargaining and greatly improved working conditions.

Protection for Members in Discrimination Cases

Local 26 won a signal victory recently, when, through the efforts of the organization's grievance committee, members discharged in the future will be given a hearing to determine actual reasons which caused their dismissal. Discriminations against members on the part of bosses, who sometime take a dislike against workers for various reasons have caused many to lose their jobs. A number of cases had occurred during the past year and were the cause of much dissatisfaction.

As the result of a conference recently held with the management of the Oxford Paper Company, it was decided that in the future any employe who is discharged will be given a hearing by freely chosen representatives, and by this means give them a square deal. In addition, it is understood that if an employe is reinstated, he will receive wages for the time lost.

Action of this kind on the part of bosses, it has been contended from time immemorial, has been largely responsible for dissatisfaction among large groups of workers, and frequently results in costly strikes. Employers are beginning to realize this, and more than ever demonstrate a willingness to adjudicate matters thereby avoiding the possibilities of costly industrial disputes.

ALL PAPER MAKERS' LOCALS BUT HOLYOKE REPORT GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Conference of Pulp, and Paper Trades Council, Held in So. Manchester, Conn., Heard Secretary Huggins Discuss *Means for Increasing Membership*—Secretary Egan of Connecticut State Federation of Labor, Also Speaker.

(Special to The Labor News)

"The fourth meeting of the New England Pulp and Paper Trades Council, held in Manchester, Conn., was largely attended and much business of importance to all delegates was disposed of," writes Albert Longton, president of Northbridge Paper Makers' Local 190 and secretary of the New England Council.

Principal among the speakers were Secretary Huggins of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Huggins' remarks dealt mainly with organizing work, stating that the present is most opportune for all locals not having 100 per cent membership to make immediate preparations for conducting organizing drives. Mr. Huggins discussed the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act, stating this offers a splendid opportunity for inducing non-members to join the union. He also referred to the workings of other Paper Councils, which he said are doing yeoman service throughout the country, and expressed confidence that the New England Council had started under auspicious circumstances and was bound to succeed in its endeavors.

He urged all present to warn their members regarding the importance of paying their dues promptly. "Give me the organization whose reports come to the general office with a full paid-up membership, and it's a sure sign that this local stands high as a militant and progressive organization," he said.

Fine Legislative Record in Conn.

Secretary Egan, in referring to the progress made in labor legislative work at the Connecticut State House this year, said the number of bills sponsored by the State Branch, and which were enacted, outnumbered those of any previous year.

He said Labor in Connecticut had made great advances during the past two years, and that judging from present union activities throughout the State a bright future is in store for Labor in that State.

James Dick, a vice-president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, also addressed the conference.

The conference was opened by Charles Garrow, president of Oak Lodge No. 43 of South Manchester, who, in referring to the progress made by his local, said three years ago a man who dared to talk trade unionism was regarded as a "rod".

"Contrast this with present conditions," he said, "when manufacturers are dealing collectively with Labor," and augmented his remarks by stating that the Chamber of Commerce had demonstrated friendliness by postponing the date of its tercentenary celebration one day so that the delegates to the conference could be numbered among those who occupied seats in the reviewing stand during the parade.

Much disappointment was felt over word received at the conference that John W. Bailey of Holyoke, president of the Council, was to have opposition for the office of fourth vice-president of the Brotherhood at the next convention.

"Mr. Bailey," writes Secretary Longton, "is a very able, active and conscientious trade unionist, who has the best interests of the organization at heart, and all delegates present expressed much disappointment over the fact that he is to be opposed for re-election."

A vocal and instrumental program was rendered following the business meeting, which was greatly enjoyed.

The reports of delegates concerning the state of trade and organizing activities were all good with the exception of that made by the delegate representing Holyoke Local No. 3, who sought information as to what means should be taken for conducting a successful organizing campaign.

It was voted to hold the next conference in Holyoke the last Sunday in January at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

American Tobacco Co. to Erect New Building With Non-Union Labor

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 9 (ILNS)—Bitter resentment is being expressed here at the reported action of the American Tobacco Company in contracting for the erection of a million dollar building in Louisville, Ky., with non-union building trades workers.

Union leaders predicted that one result would be a fresh flow of union support to the unfair cigarettes and tobacco products, most of which are manufactured in the same city of Louisville.

The report here is that the workers on the mammoth structure are to be paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

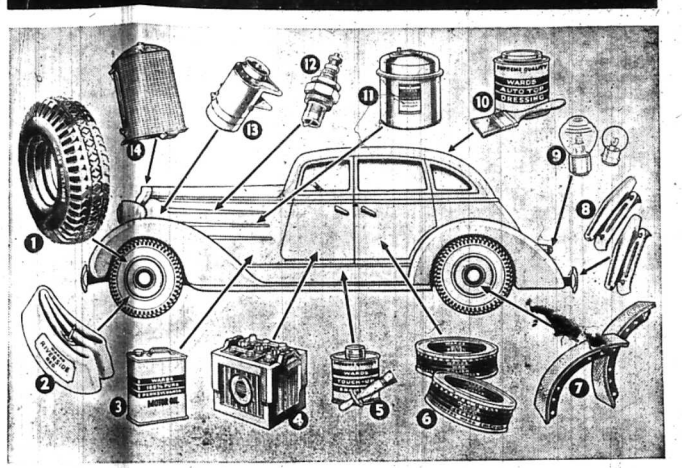
The affront to labor of this contract is being rated here as equal to parading of Clay Williams in the NRA days—Clay Williams, the head of another of the anti-union Big Four companies.

It is a coincidence that announcement of this contract for non-union construction should come immediately on the heels of the Union Label Trades Department convention here, in which tremendous growth in the use of union-made products was reported and in which aggressive plans for future efforts were made and announced. This plans involve, among other things, regular and sustained checks on retail outlets, regarding the number and volume of their sales of union made products. Constant inquiry will be made as to how union brands are going and as to whether union brands are being stocked to replace non-union brands.

Union officials point out that the letit of this big construction contract to a non-union contractor, involving the employment of workers at miserable rates of pay, is entirely in line with the employment policies of the Big Four tobacco companies and that it indicates a determination to continue the fight on trade unionism, decent wages and fair working conditions.

Attendance at union meetings these days is the most important duty you have to perform. Attend to that, duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a union meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success. Get busy and stay busy!

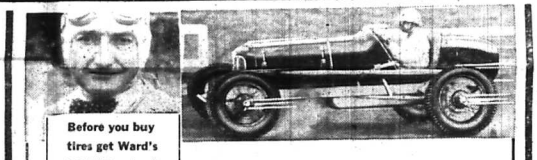
For Trouble-Free Fall Driving!
For Tested Quality at Big Savings!
Fix Up Your Car at Wards



CHECK UP ON THESE "14 VITAL POINTS" ON YOUR CAR
COME TO WARDS ACCESSORY SHOP AND SAVE!

12

Our Best Plug
33c
Wards famous Riverside Supreme Quality! None better made yet, you save about ½!


Before you buy tires get Ward's LOWER prices!
● Be sure to get Wards day in and day out lower price for your size tire... at the same time get Wards liberal allowance for your old tires.

GUS SCHRADER, AMERICA'S ACE DIRT TRACK RACER SAYS...
"I'm sticking to Wards Regular Stock Riversides!"

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69c Set, of 4 for Ford 28-31 Exchange
Save extra! Trade-in your old brake shoes at Wards! Set of 4 for Chev. 30-32 exchange 89c

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Ward Oil Filter
98c
12,000 mile oil filter. Exactly the same as make used on most new cars. You save ½!

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS At Reduced Prices!
Auto Top Material
Reg. 37c and 39c Ft.
64 in. wide. Double texture. That means it's thicker, heavier, richer looking
33c Rd.

Change your worn tires to Riversides and get that extra margin of quality upon which daredevil race drivers stake their very lives! Get the extra stamina that enables these tires to stand the terrific strains of the race track—the same extra stamina that will give you up to 28% more mileage than other first quality tires plus outstanding safety and up to 28% more of it!

13

Generators
$3.49 For Ford A With Old Generator
Rebuilts that run like new! Ford V-8, 32-35, exch. $3.49 Chev-Pontiac 26-33, ex. 3.49

Wards Auto Heaters Installed NOW at BIG SAVINGS!
Install your heater at Wards and save up to ½! Have it installed now by experts at LESS than actual labor cost!

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128 sq. in. rubber-lined fabric. 2 oz. bottle rubber cement. Reg. 35c

Seven Edge Wiper Blades 25c Values!
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Wipes cleaner! Full length contact! Squeegee touch glides on each stroke. Cannot collect dirt.

Electric Lighter and Ash Tray Combination
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A bargain at regular 45c price! Open front lighter. Removable ash tray.

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Supreme Quality
$6.95 with fittings
Ready to Install in Your Car
Equal to $16 heaters. Oversize brass core, 48 tubes. Delco motor. Chrome plated.

14

Radiators
$8.95 For Ford "28-29"
Guaranteed 18 months.
For 30-31 Ford $9.95
For 29-30 Chevrolet ... 8.95
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Ask for Wards low prices on radiators for other cars.

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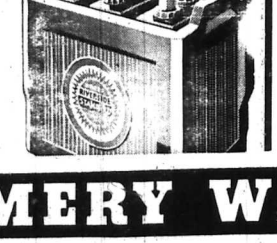
4


5

29c
Black touch-up enamel & good brush.

10

55c
Glossy black top dressing, pint.

9

7c Tail and Stop Light
Mazda light bulbs for all cars.

8

65c Pr.
Streamlined bumper stops chrome plate

MONTGOMERY WARD
STORES AT PORTLAND, LEWISTON and WATERVILLE

CORP. LAWYERS BEHIND ATTACK ON WAGNER ACT

Reporters Questioning at Washington Meeting Called Their Bluff and Showed Whole Affair Was Vicious and Unfair Piece of Anti-New Deal Propaganda.

Quiz Shows 58 Attorneys, Known for Their Prominence in Corporation Legal Affairs, and Who Call New Law Unconstitutional, Are Retainers of Wealth, and That Report Intended to Be Very Solemn and Convincing Presentation, Fell Flatter Than Proverbial Pancake.

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11 (LNS)—Fifty Washington reporters, assembled at the expensive Willard Hotel on September 18 to get a report from 58 corporation lawyers calling the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional. It was intended to be a very solemn and convincing presentation. It fell flatter than the proverbial pancake when most of the 50 reporters started to quiz the spokesmen of the 58 corporation lawyers, and tied them in knots with searching questions.

"Aren't all these 58 lawyers corporation men? Why didn't you put one lawyer on the list who has fought the battles of labor? Where is Felix Frankfurter in this crowd? Where are Frank P. Walsh and Donald Richberg? Where is Dean Pound?"

The questions of the reporters made it clear to all who read the detailed story that the whole business was a vicious and unfair piece of propaganda.

The American Liberty League, which has fought every move of the New Deal and was organized to maintain the privileges of Big Business at the expense of the liberties of labor, sponsored this report on a law which has not yet come before the courts. The report was written by the National Lawyers Committee of the League. The writers were described in the ballyhoo as "58 eminent lawyers", who had examined this law with impartial minds as a public duty to save the Constitution.

Steel Lackey Put Report Together

R. E. Desvernine, chairman of the Lawyers Committee and present when the reporters assembled to hear its words of wisdom, is a member of the New York firm that does the legal business for the U. S. Steel Corporation better known as the Steel Trust. Desvernine says he "put together" the opinion on the Labor Relations Act. Earl P. Reed, another member of the committee who was present, is attorney for the Weirton Steel Company in its prolonged efforts to keep out labor unions.

There is not space to give the rest of the roll call. One is a member of the Silas Strawn firm at Chicago, and Silas Strawn has been a determined foe of liberalism in any form. One is counsel for a handful of lesser steel companies. One is legal light for several breweries. And so the matter goes.

The reporters, or a large number of them, at least, knew these things, and they made Desvernine and Reed about as comfortable as Hopson was when Senator Black was after him. They showed up the whole performance as the work of a packed committee, serving the biggest financial and industrial interests of the country.

Such a committee, as everyone could see, is about as impartial to labor as Aesop's wolf was to the lamb.

Reed was finally persuaded or heckled into saying why the committee had put out this report before the matter was settled by the courts.

"When a lawyer," he said, "tells a client that a law is unconstitutional, it is then a nullity and he need no longer obey it."

It would be difficult to expose more plainly the vicious attempt to prejudge the law.

Reporters Not Fooled

The report itself is what might be guessed from the roster of those who "put it together", to use Desvernine's words, but rather less intelligent than one expected. "Time and our economy may have changed," says the summary of the report, "but we have not changed our Constitution, nor even deemed it advisable to do so. Our Constitution has been changed 21 times, and the amendments are there to show it; but these corporation lawyers thought they could put over such a statement on the Washington newspaper corps, one of the shrewdest and most sophisticated bodies of men on earth, in which are many members of the newspaperguild.

One more item completes the picture of the American Liberty League and the National Lawyers Committee. Representing the greatest blocks of wealth in the country, it does not distribute its report freely, but sells it "to all who are not members of the League" at 25 cents per. And it isn't cheap at the price.

FEDERAL STUDY
(Continued from Page 1)

530 000 company union workers listed, 411,000 had no provisions for dues or for other means of raising funds from the so-called "members." Of those who did have company union dues, 69 per cent were paying 10 cents a month or less.

Of the 593 company unions studied, 377, or 63.5 per cent of the total number, were formed in the NRA years from 1933 to 1935. Big employers saw the chances for real union progress by NRA, and tried to vaccinate the labor movement against trade unionism by company unionism.

ATTENTION OF ALL UNION
(Continued from Page 1)

the union, convinces those in charge that except for a small group of inconsistent union men and their families, organized workers and friends are not patronizing the playhouse.

In referring to those "inconsistents" Mr. Russell states "If our own people cannot see the importance of giving us their support against this and other non-union playhouses how can we expect non-members to do so."

"Pig-headedness on the part of the actors is now said to be the only thing standing in the way of a settlement." The local manager, it is said, acknowledges defeat but claims his hands are tied and he is powerless to act until he gets word from the big moguls who have the last word in such matters."

Picketing, checking, advertising in local newspapers, automobile bumper cards, and other means for making known the attitude of the Keith Theater owners towards Local 458 are being used, and with continued support of members of organized Labor and friends, officials feel confident their efforts to straighten out difficulties at Keith's Theater will be successful.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES
(Continued from Page 1)

nation in support of that great economic reform.

Victory Seen Much Nearer

"It is my judgment that the day is nearer at hand now for the realization of our great objective along that line than ever before. Men and women not directly connected with the labor movement are thinking now in terms of a shorter work day and shorter work week. They are forced to the point where they must determine whether it would be best for our social order to maintain a standing army of unemployed, perpetually created to reduce the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week, so that standing army may be given an opportunity to work and earn a decent living.

Green spoke defiantly of the recent Communist international convention in Moscow. He did not mention it by name, but the reference was unmistakable. "We and all American labor decides to take independent political action through a labor party, it will be because crystallization of opinion demands it, he said.

Labor Will Not Be Coerced

"But the Federation will not be coerced into that action, will not take it because some order comes from a gathering in a foreign land," Green declared.

"No government in a foreign land, no camouflaged organization can tell the American Federation of Labor what it should do or what it should not do."

Answering the charge that the American Federation of Labor occupies a rigid static position, President Green said the charge was untrue and that the A. F. of L. has always followed a flexible policy, adjusting itself to the legislative, economic and social changes which have come in a changing world.

"Our organization could not serve the workers nor the social order unless it responds to facts and faced bravely and courageously the realities of life," he said.

Labor's Stand Vindicated

President Green went on to refer to the stand in favor of Government ownership and operation of the railroads taken by the Montreal convention of the Federation in 1920.

"Events that have occurred in the transportation industry have thoroughly vindicated that position which we assumed, he continued. "The Government is now in the transportation business. I am of the opinion that if the transportation lines of the nation were forced to liquidate the Government, in order to protect its interests, would be compelled to own the railroads of the nation. That was brought about not because of the application of some political philosophy but simply because the economic facts of the situation brought it about.

We are near now in my opinion, to Government ownership and operation of railroads."

TRADE RISE
(Continued from Page 1)

President Green, who introduced Miss Perkins, promised that organized Labor would continue its efforts to have the Social Security Board placed within the Department of Labor.

Speaking of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, Miss Perkins said passage of the act does not mean merely that strikes and lockouts will be fewer but that the fundamental causes of the conflicts may be intelligently diagnosed and remedied. Both labor and employers, she said, are already showing a growing disposition to take advantage of government agencies in the settlement of their disputes.

New Fairness Promised

"With the guarantee to labor of the right of free association and the provision of necessary safeguards against abuse of the right, with the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board and with the assistance of such special industrial boards, as in textiles, steel, railroad transportation and bituminous coal and the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labor, we should be able to look forward confidently to a fairer and more scientific handling of the problems involved in relationships between employers and employes than we have ever had before.

"This means not merely that strikes and lockouts may be fewer, but that the fundamental causes of such disorders may be intelligently diagnosed and remedies quickly provided through the agency of such boards. Wage earners and employers have shown a growing disposition to avail themselves of the fair and impartial services of these agencies of government boards. They are really set up for the purpose of keeping industrial peace for the benefit of employers, workers and, in the public interest."

Seating of Building Trades Dept. Referred to Mediator

Highlights of the A. F. of L. convention during the first week included reference of the Building Trades Department controversy to mediators, who are to decide which set of delegates representing opposing B. T. Departments are to be seated in the convention.

Both departments, one headed by John W. Williams, which was formed during the past year when the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. outlawed the Department headed by M. J. McDonough because it refused to seat delegates representing the Brotherhoods of Carpenters and Joiners, Electrical Workers, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

The question as to which organization is to be recognized by the A. F. of L. will be debated this week, and it is predicted if the convention recognizes the Williams faction the organization headed by Mr. McDonough will form an independent Council.

Important Resolutions

Following are some of the most important resolutions presented at the opening of the convention:

Resolution No. 1, reaffirms confidence in Tom Mooney's innocence and requests the A. F. of L. to lend its fullest support in means taken for his release from prison.

Resolution No. 4, relative to labor injunctions.

Resolution No. 14, regarding Child Labor Amendment.

Resolution No. 15, favoring Constitutional amendment.

Resolution No. 16, asking for declaration of unfairness against Hearst publications.

Resolution No. 17, favorable to adoption of Lundeen unemployment insurance bill.

Resolution No. 22, regarding company unions.

Resolution No. 25 favoring a Labor party.

Resolution Nos. 28 and 31, favoring industrial organization in cement industry and high pressure pipe industry.

Resolution No. 32, for prevailing wages on PWA projects.

Resolution No. 33 opposing fascism.

Resolution No. 38, proposing support of peace policy of Soviet government.

Resolution No. 42, proposing investigation of attitude of law enforcement agencies toward Labor activities.

Resolution No. 43, suggesting establishment of speakers' bureau by A. of L.

Resolution No. 44, Labor cooperation with National Youth Administration.

Resolution No. 48 prohibiting use of Federal arms by State militia in Labor disputes.

Resolution No. 62, opposing Federal aid to vocational schools in private industrial plants.

Resolution No. 68, opposing private old age pension plans.

Resolution No. 72, general strikes.

Resolution No. 74, industrial unionism.

Resolution No. 76, Fascism.

Daily Newspaper Is Urged at Labor Press Convention

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14 (LNS)—Matthew Woll was re-elected president and R. F. Waggoner secretary of the International Labor Press of America at the 15th annual convention in years. All vice-presidents were re-elected except Florence C. Thorne, who was not re-elected because she no longer is an officer of her union and no member of the Executive Board. Thomas H. Beck, editor of the Galesburg, Ill., Labor News, succeeded her. Other vice-presidents are:

Paul Scharrenberg, Trade Union News, St. Louis, Mo.; John C. Saylor, Labor Herald, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas R. Hurley, Plumbers Journal, Washington, D. C.; Harry W. Fox, Wyoming Labor Journal, Cheyenne, Wyo.; W. J. Moran, Labor Advocate, El Paso, Tex.; Robert B. Hesketh, Catering Employes Journal, Cincinnati; Frank B. Powers, Commercial Telegraphers Journal, Chicago, and Chester M. Wright, International Labor News Service, Washington, D. C.

Papers were presented by Editors Downie and Saylor of the Wilmington Labor Advocate, and Freeman M. Saltus, of the Worcester Labor News. Discussion was general and related to all the operations of labor newspapers.

Establishment of a daily newspaper was urged by Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers. On motion of Editor Downie it was decided to ask the A. F. of L. Executive Council to recommend that in the next convention President Green appoint a committee on labor press.

President Green addressed the convention expressing his warm admiration for the labor press, his desire to have suggestions for help and his great willingness to do what may be possible to help build a stronger labor press throughout the nation.

JEFFERSON MAN
(Continued from Page 1)

wherewithal with which to launch the plan. According to Mr. Provost, who has given the plan much time and study, those employed in the union-owned mills would be allowed a certain wage each week, based on a schedule worked out by the union as strike benefits, and if successfully operated, would be entitled to their proper share of the profits accruing from sales.

Plan Colossal But Possible

Of course, the plan is one of colossal proportions, and there are some who will refer to similar plans which in past years have proven unsuccessful. But to the more conservative, who realize the present power and influence of large corporations, with their wealth and their consequent ability to force employes into subjugation, by the cooperation of heads of municipalities, much and careful consideration is given the Provost plan.

According to President Thomas F. McMahon, more than 500,000 men and women are enrolled as members of the United Textile Workers of America. This does not mean that this number are regular dues-paying members, as from this must be deducted many thousands who have either been engaged in strikes, working part-time or who for some reason have been permanently out of work since the general strike occurred a year ago.

It was partly on the question of payment of dues that Mr. Provost was prompted to suggest his plan. Several delegates, while addressing the meeting, related existing business and working conditions, and reported on the enrolled membership and the number who were up-to-date in the payment of their dues. In a number of cases, it was said, a goodly number were permitting themselves to "run behind" and that drastic methods had to be taken to force them into paying.

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Cumberland County Power and Light Co.
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BUY AMERICAN FUEL . . .

At the present time, there are from 200,000 to 250,000 coal miners out of work. Under these conditions we have discontinued the shipment of ALL FOREIGN FUELS including COAL, COKE, OIL and OVOIDS, and are confining ourselves entirely to AMERICAN FUEL.

Is not it the duty of American citizens to buy American goods, produced by American labor? Especially is this right as well as wise when you can obtain the best Hudson Cone Cleaned Anthracite coal from mines in Pennsylvania by AMERICAN WORKMEN of a quality and preparation unequaled by foreign coals, and at prices that are reasonable. We are distributors of this coal in Maine.

Also, we distribute, the POOL No. 1, NAVY STANDARD NEW RIVER COAL.

WE GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE

We are sole distributors in this market for SHELL FUEL.

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Federal Housing Administration Tells How to Obtain Loans

There is a great amount of repair and remodeling work, as well as building, to be done in regard to the homes and residences of the nation, and there is a way which has been laid down to accomplish that end. From the Government bureau at Washington comes the prescribed formula. It is as follows:

"The Federal Housing Administration provides a form FHA-2001, called a Mortgagor's Application for Loan form. It must be filled out completely in triplicate, along with two (2) sets of plans and specifications including a plot plan) and accompanied by a Post-Office money order or cashier's check to cover the appraisal fee, at the rate of $3 per $1000 of loan. These forms are all taken to a financial institution approved by the Federal Housing Administration, which will consider the case and examine whether it desires to make a loan.

"Next, the Federal Housing Administration will provide any builder or supply dealer, with the above-mentioned forms upon application to the State or District office. All further information will be given at such offices."

Conditions are set forth to be followed in case of difficulties experienced by the borrower, later on, in making payments upon his loan.

Property eligible for insurance must be located in an urban community. This means generally speaking, located within a city or town having normal facilities of transportation, schools, churches and the like. Distinctly, it does not apply to isolated country property, or farms.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS UP IN NEW YORK FACTORIES

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15 (LNS) — Factory employment in this State rose 3.7 per cent from the middle of August to the middle of September. Payrolls in factories in the same time rose 5 per cent. Factories in New York City rose in both payrolls and employment slightly more than those of the rest of the State. New York City employment and payrolls are 7 per cent higher than those of the same period last year.

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Rooms With Maid Service at Reasonable Prices
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Featuring Luncheons From 35c Up
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STETSON HATS — KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS — BACHRACH NECKWEAR
INTERWOVEN HOSE — FAULTLESS PAJAMAS

HASKELL & JONES CO.

Monument Square — Portland, Maine

A Maine Company — MAINE MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. For Maine People

KEEP MAINE MONEY IN MAINE

Maine Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

HOME OFFICE - - AUBURN

BRANCHES: BANGOR, MACHIAS, PORTLAND, PRESQUE ISLE, WATERVILLE

LOCAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE